

## CHINA BREAKS WITH KAISER; SIX GERMAN SHIPS ARE SEIZED IN SHANGHAI HARBOR!

### CHINESE ON GUARD ON 6 GERMAN SHIPS IN SHANGHAI PORT

Quietly Taken Over, Without Friction, Early Yesterday Morning

### LEAVE AUSTRIANS

Crews, If Destitute, Will Be Provided For By Government

### ALL PRECAUTIONS

Railways, Bridges and Public Works Protected By Military

Chinese army and navy officials are to be complimented on the business-like way in which they have performed their duties in connection with China's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

Early yesterday, the Chinese cruiser Haiyung, the Admiral's yacht and some Chinese gunboats got busy in the harbor with the result that, in about one hour, and without the slightest friction, all the German ships anchored here were in Chinese custody.

Receipts were given for the ships and one German officer was allowed to remain aboard one for the purpose of taking an inventory. The crews were allowed to go ashore and those who were destitute were told that they would be taken care of aboard Chinese warships or at the arsenal. The German flag was not disturbed on any of the vessels.

Guard All Bridges  
While the navy was busy here, the army was busy elsewhere. Every railway and railway bridge in the country is being guarded.

Also, in the Settlements all necessary precautions have been taken, all public works being guarded by the S.V.C.

It is understood that the local German and Austrian Consular officials have warned their nationals against creating any trouble.

It was late yesterday evening, however, before the definite news reached Shanghai that the Government at Peking had severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Precautions are thorough.

The matter locally was handled with most commendable despatch and thoroughness. In the temporary absence of the Admiral, orders were issued by the Senior Officer at the Arsenal and, early yesterday morning, detachments of marines were put in charge of the various German boats—the Albena, Deike Rickmers, Fortuna, Meldah, Melie and Siliang.

One high official said that "seizure" was hardly the correct word to apply. The ships, he said, have not been taken over with any sort of notion of acquiring the property of Germans, but to prevent anything being done on them that would be detrimental to local harbor interests. Apparently, the marines are simply on the vessels to see that they are not tampered with in a way to make them a danger to the navigation of the river. The Austrian ships—there are three of them in the river—have not been taken over.

Premier's Instructions  
Advices to the local Chinese press from Peking, concerning the break with Germany, include the following despatches:

Premier Tuan Chi-jui issued orders to all the Government departments regarding the matters to be attended to immediately as follows:—

1.—The Waichiao:—To prepare and despatch the official note to inform Germany of the rupture, to foreign ministers to report the rupture and official telegraphic instructions to the Chinese Minister and Consuls in Germany to leave Ger-

### Dogs on the Firing Line Wear Gas Masks



DOG GAS MASK. U.S.S.

Dogs of various breeds have proven invaluable in the trench warfare which has developed in the present great conflict. They are trained not to bark or to whine, and are used for a great many purposes in the trenches. In order to protect them against gas attacks gas masks have been devised, which soldiers fasten on the animals as soon as a warning of a gas attack is sounded. This picture shows one of the dogs used by the French army in the west wearing his gas mask.

### Special New Vessel Named Ritz, German Raider in Atlantic

3,000 Tons and Speed of Eighteen Knots, Say Released  
Yarrowdale Americans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Berne, March 12.—Fifty-nine Americans released from the S.S. Yarrowdale have arrived in Zurich. They state that the German raider is named the Ritz and is a new 3,000 ton vessel, with a speed of 18 knots, specially built for raiding.

### British and Japanese Warships Chase Raider

Tokio, March 13.—One of the enemy's converted cruisers is reported to have appeared in the Indian Ocean. The Naval Department has announced that both the Japanese and British Navy are jointly taking necessary measures to deal with the converted cruiser. The Minister of the Navy of Australia has announced that the enemy's ship which appeared in the Indian ocean is of 4,000 tons with a hydroplane on board and there is a report of her having appeared between the Red Sea and Colombo on February 27.

### RESOLUTION PROPOSES BUYING STUDLEY PARK

Notice is given in the Municipal Gazette that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as already published, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21.

Amendment to Resolution V.—That the Council be hereby authorized and directed to arrange for the purchase, as a playground for children, of the piece of land known as Studley Park, and that the appropriation for Playgrounds for Children be increased by such sum as is necessary for the purpose.

Proposed by Ronald Macdonald.  
Seconded by J. S. Symons.

### Teutons Abandon Defences Along Front Of 3 1-2 Miles Across The Bapaume Ridge

Reuter's Prophesied 'Important News' By Yesterday; Compel Retirement To Depth Yet Unestimated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 13.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening—Owing to our bombardment, the enemy have abandoned their main defences along the forward crest of the ridge westward of Bapaume, on a front of 3 1/2 miles. We drove back their rearguards in this area, for a depth of one mile and occupied Grevillers and Loupart Wood.

We also made progress, eastward and north-eastward of Gommeourt, on a front of one mile.

An enemy raiding party reached our trenches south-west of Neuve Chapelle. A few British soldiers are missing.

Hostile raids elsewhere were repulsed.

### Big German Retirement

Our guns and the steady pressure of our troops have compelled the Germans in France to resume their backward movement and the enemy have pushed back, under cover of very hazy weather, during the last twenty-four hours, along a front of between 4,000 and 5,000 yards and a depth which Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says, up to the present, it is impossible to estimate.

Our troops have advanced right through a series of strong positions which the enemy had prepared at Loupart Wood. We have seized the village of Grevillers. Great activity prevails where the Germans have been forced back.

"There should be important news available by tomorrow," concludes the despatch.

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: An attack made by the British, over a wide front, southward of Arras, failed, with heavy losses. There has been lively fighting in the region of the Ancre and on both banks of the Meuse.

Our fire turned back a French advance, northward of the Avre. We stubbornly defended Hill 185 against an attack by superior forces. The French, by sanguinary sacrifices, captured a narrow stretch of the south-western slope.

### Iris' Capture Brilliant Feat

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says that details of the capture of Iris show that it was one of the most brilliant and clever enterprises since the German retreat began. The attack was made on the west and south.

The assault from the south started about dawn, when the British artil-

lery directed a perfect tornado of fire on the enemy's position. The enemy's gunners promptly replied, but, though their barrage lasted through the forenoon, it caused little damage.

The resistance of the enemy generally was slight. A strong point, held by a garrison of about 50 Germans, put up a short but obstinate fight, but, when a score of them had been put out of action, the garrison surrendered.

The success of the attack from the south was facilitated by the attack from the west, which, faultlessly timed, came across the north of Iris and pinched out the garrison. The Germans, retreating from south of the village, were met by a brisk fusillade as they were approaching it, but the enemy threw up the sponge when they found they had been caught in the rear.

Iris is excellently situated for defence, on an eminence and its occupation greatly strengthens our position in this sector.

### French Maintain Positions

Paris, March 13.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: West of Maisons-de-Champagne, the Germans, yesterday evening, made a violent counter-attack at Hill 185. Our barrage and machine-gun fire stopped the enemy dead.

We maintained all our positions. We took 150 prisoners, yesterday, including three officers.

An enemy coup-de-main in the region of Louvemont, on the right bank of the Meuse, was easily repulsed. We carried out three coups-de-main, yesterday evening, against the German trenches between the Avre and the Alsne, which our fire had wrecked. We brought back some prisoners.

The Germans continued to bombard Soissons. Attempts made by the enemy to reach our lines on the Crouy road and in the region of Beaulieuville, further eastward, failed. There has been a lively artillery action in the sector of Troyon.

The communiqué this evening reported: In the Champagne, there have been reciprocal artillery actions in the sectors of Maisons-de-Champagne and Main-de-Massiges.

The Germans, with bombs, unsuccessfully, attacked at Hill 185. On the left of the Meuse, there was reciprocal artillery action. We were apparently notably effective in the region of Avocourt, Hill 304 and, on the right bank, north-west of Bezonvaux.

### TURKISH-GERMAN SPLIT OVER FALL OF BAGDAD

Missions on Way to Discuss Differences Caused By Mesopotamia Reverses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 13.—A telegram from Vevey, in Switzerland, states that Rifaat Pasha has left Geneva for Turkey and Bedri Bey, the Governor of Constantinople, has arrived in Berlin, both missions being connected with differences between the Turks and Germans arising from the reverses in Mesopotamia.

### Gerard Recommended For Guthrie's Post

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE  
Washington, March 12.—A considerable number of influential people are endeavoring to secure the appointment of Mr. J. W. Gerard, the late Ambassador at Berlin, as the successor to Mr. Guthrie, Ambassador to Tokio, who died from apoplexy a few days ago.

[A Reuter cable, yesterday, from Key West, stated: Mr. James W. Gerard has arrived. He will proceed to Washington by rail.]

### RUSSIA'S ONLY TROUBLE IS LACK OF TRANSPORT

No Scarcity of Supplies But Organisation Wanted; Do Not Fear Outbreak

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 13.—Telegrams from Petrograd state that there is no scarcity of food in Russia, but lack of transport and organisation for the towns has caused a decline in supplies, especially in the Capital, with consequent disquiet, but the demonstration made was unusually mild and there is no question of a revolutionary movement.

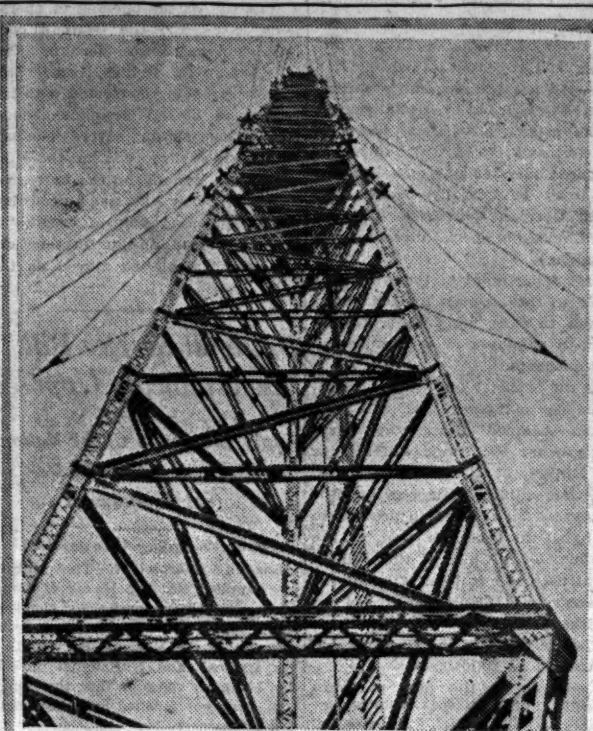
### DUCHESS IS WEAKER

Reuter's Service  
London, March 12.—H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught passed a restless night. The broncho-pneumonia persists and the heart action is weaker, owing to complication incidental to the severe illness from which she suffered four years ago.

### The Weather

The gale will continue. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 41.0 and the minimum 37.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 45.1 and 36.0.

### U. S. Seizes Tuckerton-Berlin Wireless Station



United States naval officers, under directions from Washington, have seized the German wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., which was used principally for sending messages to Berlin. All of the German operators have been ousted and replaced by United States naval operators. Naval officers have been on supervisory duty at the station since the war began to see that American neutrality was preserved. The United States will continue in possession of the station for the present. The wireless station at Sayville, L.I., which has become famous by reason of German official despatches, is used as a receiving station only and thus far has not been seized.

### Maude Passes Bagdad, Takes Kahdimain; Gunboats Follow To Complete Rout of Turks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports:—We maintained close touch with the enemy, southward of Bagdad, on the evening of the 10th. The enemy, during the night, evacuated their entire trench-line, we advancing in close contact with them.

A general advance on both banks of the Tigris followed. We occupied the railway station at dawn and then the city.

Our cavalry advanced in pursuit and, after a slight resistance, occupied Kahdimain, taking 100 prisoners. Our gunboats then took up the pursuit.

Since February 23, the Turks have been destroying and removing everything of value from Bagdad. Our booty, nevertheless, is considerable. The enemy have abandoned 500 wounded. We counted between 200 to 300 dead and took 300 prisoners, on the left bank of the Tigris, on the 10th.

The inhabitants of Bagdad warmly welcomed us.

The comments of the French and Italian Press concerning the capture of Bagdad are even more enthusiastic than those in the British newspapers, while neutrals have been greatly impressed by the significance of the victory.

### Laudation by French

Paris, March 13.—The chairman of the Municipal Council, yesterday, prior to proceeding to business, referred to the capture of Bagdad, saying that Frenchmen rejoiced at this fresh proof of the indomitable energy of the British.

Le Matin anticipates that Palestine and then Syria will fall into the hands of the British, assisted by the Arabs.

Le Temps, Le Figaro and other papers emphasize that this glorious feat of arms has definitely ended Germany's dream of Eastern expansion. They anticipate speedy co-operation between the British and Russians and describe the British advance as a veritable thunderbolt, thus summing up French opinion, which was surprised at the rapidity of the march made by General Maude's forces.

Le Temps remarks that the capture of Bagdad is the greatest vic-

tory obtained by the Entente for months.

Le Journal des Debats remarks that it is the first act in a great battle between Great Britain and Russia against the Turks.

### Britain is Mainstay, says Italy

Rome, March 12.—The British Embassy has been inundated with congratulations on the capture of Bagdad, while many telegrams have been sent to Mr. Lloyd George. The newspapers are very enthusiastic and declare that Great Britain, even from a military point of view, is now the mainstay of the Entente.

### Germans Concede Big Victory

Amsterdam, March 13.—The Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung remarks:—"The British have won a momentary but undeniable success, but, when the Turks have been supplied with heavy artillery, Bagdad will not for long be tolerable to the Anglo-Indian garrison."

The Kölnische Volkszeitung says that the British have won an indubitable success. The surrender at Kut was rightly described as a heavy blow and it naturally follows that the fall of Bagdad wipes out the stain and is a striking success, all the more so after the forward move of the British in the Sinai Peninsula. Although the success is transitory and does not affect the decision of the war, it is a heavy blow against Turkey and a painful one for the Quadruple Alliance.

There is an undercurrent of real concern in German comment on the fall of Bagdad. The Cologne Gazette says that it is a great success. "All the bazaars of the East will resound with the news that the Persians have beaten the soldiers of the Padishah and conquered the City of Romance. It would be a mistake to depreciate the importance of this success; nevertheless, it is firstly political."

The Cologne Gazette consoles its readers by reminding them that, while the British are getting further from their main base, the Turks are approaching theirs at Mosul.

The Dutch newspapers are unanimous in regarding the capture of Bagdad by the British as finally disposing of Germany's dream of a Berlin-Bagdad railway. They declare that it cannot be conceivable that Great Britain will restore Mesopotamia to Turkey.

### MINISTER HINTZE GIVEN PASSPORTS; ALL MUST LEAVE

Dr. Wu Says Kaiser's Consuls In Treaty Ports Have To Quit

### TO INTERN GUARDS

Offer To Negotiate Is Not Considered In Accord With Protest

### U. S. IS BY ITSELF

Interview En'ente, Neutral And American Ministers Separately

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Peking, March 14.—Diplomatic relations between China and Germany have been severed.

The German Minister was handed his passport at noon today. It was accompanied by the following covering despatch from Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"With reference to the new submarine policy of Germany, the Government of the Republic of China, actuated by the desire to further the cause of the peace of the world and to maintain the sanctity of international law, addressed a protest to Your Excellency, on February 9 and declared that, if, contrary to its expectations, its protest was ineffectual, the Chinese Government would be constrained to sever the diplomatic relations at present existing between the two countries. During the lapse of a month, no heed has been paid to the protest of the Chinese Government in the activities of German submarines, which have caused the loss of many Chinese lives.

### Consider Protest Ineffective

"On March 10, a reply was received from Your Excellency. Although it states that the German Government is willing to open negotiations to arrive at a plan for the protection of Chinese life and property, yet it declares that it is difficult for Germany to cancel her blockade policy and, therefore, is not in accord with the object of the protest and the Chinese Government, to its deep regret, considers its protest ineffectual.

"Therefore, the Chinese Government is constrained to sever the diplomatic relations at present existing with the German Government. I have the honor to send herewith a passport for Your Excellency, the members of the Legation staff and their families and retinue, for their protection while leaving Chinese territory.

"As regards the German consular officers, this Ministry has instructed the different Commissioners for Foreign Affairs in the treaty ports to issue them similar passports for leaving the country."

### Confer With Foreign Ministers

By special request, the Entente Ministers and Charges d'Affaires called at the Waichiao, at 2.30 this afternoon. It is understood that Dr. Wu Ting-fang announced the rupture with Germany and a number of questions connected with the event were discussed.

The neutral Ministers were received an hour later, while it is noteworthy that the American Minister, Dr. Reisch, was received after the neutrals, by himself. Thus there are now four diplomatic groups in Peking—the Entente, the Central Powers, neutrals and America.

A mandate will probably be issued tonight, announcing the rupture and, at the same time, a telegram will be sent recalling the Chinese Minister in Berlin.

### To Intern Guards

It is understood that the German soldiers in Peking and Tientsin, numbering about sixty, will be in-







## Trouble With U.S. And China Is Foreseen By Rev. K. Otani

Sees Japan Suffering From Disease Which Only  
Militarism And Pan-Asianism Can Cure

Tokio, March 6.—Japan is seriously suffering from both internal and external troubles; militarism and pan-Asianism are the only possible means by which these troubles of the nation can be cured, declares the Rev. Kozui Otani in a lengthy article contributed to the February number of the Chuwo Koron (Central Review).

The Rev. Otani was until a few years ago Count Otani and Lord Abbot of the Nishi Honganji Temple in Kyoto, the head of millions of Buddhist adherents throughout the Empire. Because of the financial troubles from which his temple was suffering, he resigned the Lord Abbotship, at the same time retiring from his peerage in favor of his nephew, the present head of the temple. Soon after his retirement he went to China, travelling there and in India. He showed no disposition to return to Japan. Some years ago a section of the adherents of his temple presented him with an appeal and even despatched their representative to the Rev. Otani. They asked him to return to Japan and take charge of the affairs of the temple, but to no purpose.

While young he studied in England. He is interested in scientific exploration and has despatched many young scholars to explore Central Asia. For some years he has been a frequent contributor to the Kokumin Shimbun, in which he discussed religious, scientific, literary and political matters. He has many admirers among the people of his country, especially among the younger generation. His deceased wife was a sister of Her Majesty the Empress. Has Large Personal Influence

The Chuwo Koron, in which his article appeared, perhaps enjoys the largest circulation of all the political magazines in Tokyo. In view of the writer's personal influence upon his countrymen and the influence of the magazine, his article is worth the attention of foreigners, especially Americans for he says that Japan's external trouble lies with the United States and China.

The writer compares his country to a person dangerously ill, suffering both internally and externally. He thinks the disease of the nation is rather chronic than acute, like tuberculosis, which eats its sufferer's health gradually but steadily. He speaks of the self-conceit of the Japanese people, spoiled by their victory over Russia.

"They are self-conceited," he writes, and think they are a great nation. Therefore, they cannot know their defects, from which they are really, though unconsciously suffering. A man spoiled, with false illusions of achievements is difficult to cure."

The writer says that Japan did not win a victory over Russia, as the majority of her people are prone to believe. Had Japan been really victorious over Russia, she would have not accepted the mediation of Mr. Roosevelt, then President of the United States, he thinks, but would have fought until she could force her peace terms upon Russia, just as the Allies definitely refused the German peace overtures.

**Japan Lacked Conviction**

"The Allies refused because they are firmly convinced of their resources and ultimate victory over the Central Powers," he continues, but Japan ten years ago did not possess such a conviction, nor the resources; like Russia she was necessitated by circumstances to stop the war and conclude peace. In other words Japan was scoring victory on the battle fields, but she as a nation did not conquer Russia. Yet leaders of the nation did not care to present this real situation before the people and the country at large was seriously spoiled by the victory over Russia, which was far from complete. Since then the Japanese have believed the country a full-fledged, first-rate power, but they do not realize how far behind they are compared with other leading world powers."

Comparing Japan with Great Britain, the United States and several other countries as regards area of land, population, annual revenues and expenditures, exports and imports, the writer declares that Japan is far behind those countries. In some respects, which indicate the strength of each nation, Japan is behind Italy, and even Argentina, Holland, Belgium and China, asserts Mr. Otani.

**'Century Lacks Strong Statesmen'**

Had Japan really shrewd and trustworthy statesmen to take care of her affairs, the disease of the nation could be cured," he writes. "Japan's national existence was equally endangered at the time of the Restoration, but the country was saved by men who out of their statesmanship and pure patriotism, work even at the cost of their lives for the cause of the nation. But at present many of the leaders of the nation, either in the government or outside, are not actuated by so strong patriotic motives. They are acting from personal motives."

"Nevertheless, there are some statesmen, who really care for the causes of the nation. There is a healthy element in the Diet, despite the accusations of corruption made against the law makers."

"Japan's external troubles will come from the United States and China. Russia was once Japan's enemy, but is now a friend. England is Japan's ally. Wild cries by some Englishmen in China cannot effect in any way the fundamental policy of their government in Asia. France, too, is an ally of Japan in the present war against their common enemies. Germany can be dropped from consideration just now, because the Allies will crush her and she may cease to be a great power after the war. Thus, the future menace to Japan will come from the United States and China."

**Japan and America**

"Despite its injustice, I do not greatly blame the Americans for the ill-treatment of the Japanese in their country. To discriminate against one nationality because of color, and reject it, is a serious injustice. Especially unjust is such an action in a country like the United States, whose people consist of various kinds of blood, immigrated from many countries. However, the Americans can prepare any laws they like in their own country, and the Japanese have not a clear right to insist on the cancellation of such a law."

"What most concerns the Japanese in the United States is the proposed expansion of American armament, particularly the expansion of the American navy. It is directed against Japan or is meant to menace Japan. This expansion of American armament speaks of the far reaching American ambitions in the Orient, which the Americans have been cherishing for many years. Because of this ambition the Americans acquired the Philippines after the war with Spain instead of other Spanish possessions they might have had. The Philippines are near to Formosa, and the Americans meant to menace Japan. Is such an action friendly?"

"The United States is planning to increase her army forces, too. For what purposes are the Americans increasing their fighting strength? The question is quite easy to answer. If things advance as they are at present the Americans will threaten the honor of the Japanese in less than ten years."

The Rev. Otani says he does not necessarily mean American military invasion into Japan. He says the Americans may wish to bring Japan under their control without using force, if such is possible. A country may force another country to its wishes without using military force. Germany, Russia and France deprived Japan of Liaotung without using any force. Germany took the Congo State from France without force.

"Should Japan be dishonored by the American in such a way what will be the results? How far-reaching the American ambition in the Orient is can be seen from the pro-

## Guard German Ships Worth \$140,000,000



New York, February 8.—Reports that the German Admiralty had issued orders to captains of German merchant ships tied up in American ports to scuttle or sink their vessels in the event of trouble with the United States, has caused the Federal and municipal authorities to keep a close watch upon the vessels. Secret service agents and police are maintaining a guard over the ships to prevent scuttling or any efforts at a dash to sea.

German merchant vessels tied up in New York harbor since the beginning of the war number twenty-seven, including the giant Vaterland. These, together with four Austrian ships, are valued at \$140,250,000. The Vaterland alone is worth \$30,000,000. These figures are based upon present values, five times what they were before the war skyrocketed the shipbuilding industry.

test which the United States is raising against the Japanese occupation of the former German possessions in the South Pacific. The Americans, who saw no danger in the German occupation of the islands, cry that Japan's occupation of them is a menace to their colonies, the Philippines and Guam. What does this all mean? The Americans know that Japan's occupation of these islands is not a menace because they know that if the Japanese really mean to fight they can do it without a footing in these small islands. They know all this, yet they cry that Japan's occupation is dangerous to the United States. This is unmistakably a kind of disgrace to the Japanese nation. Should the United States complete the expansion of her navy and army what would be her next act? The Americans are doing against Japan just what the Russians did in Manchuria prior to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. American ambition in Asia is indeed menacing the very existence of the Japanese Empire.

As to China, she is not such a positive source of danger to Japan as the United States, says the writer. China is a danger to Japan because, owing to her feebleness she is always suffering from internal troubles and disturbances, which annoy Japan, her immediate neighbor.

**Warns Against Foreign Invasion**

As a means of saving the country from these internal and external troubles, which are now menacing the nation, the Rev. Otani suggests militarism and pan-Asianism. He says militarism is a sort of counter poison to a poisoned person, as the nation's disease is so serious, such a radical cure is necessary. He urges his countrymen to be always prepared against possible foreign invasion. He declares that the present scope of the Japanese navy, whose tonnage aggregates over 600,000, and her army, which consists of twenty-one divisions, are too small to satisfactorily defend the country. He then urges further preparedness.

By his pan-Asianism the Rev. Otani means to defend Asia against possible invasion from other countries. He says he does not mean to control

## WOMEN OF AMERICA PREPARING FOR WAR

New York, February 7.—American women are forming organizations throughout the country so as to be prepared to offer their services in the event of war. The National League for Women's Service met yesterday in the New York residence of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt to work out a standardized program for general use by all women's associations.

It is intended to standardize women's war-time efforts in nine sections—Social welfare, home administration, agriculture, health, medical work (including nursing), signalling (including map reading), motor driving, camp life, and general service.

The way in which English women have met the various problems of war will be largely used as the basis of American women's work.

**We will buy your KODAK  
or sell you one in exchange**

*Burr* 2 Broadway

## TELLS OF GERMANY'S PLOTS AGAINST U.S.

N. Y. Tribune Despatch Details  
Plan of Interference At  
Panama Canal

New York, February 8.—The Tribune prints a despatch from Washington which says:—

Unmistakable evidence of a German plot to interfere with commerce through the Panama Canal and in the harbor at Manila and other Philippine ports was received at the War Department yesterday. To frustrate this plot, the United States has taken possession of the ships in all ports under the jurisdiction of the War Department. Secretary Baker issued a statement declaring that the ships had not been "seized," but that the American authorities had merely taken possession of them to prevent obstructions to commerce. He further made the surprising announcement that the German crews would be permitted to continue their efforts to destroy the machinery of the boats, provided it was done in such a way as not to obstruct navigation or endanger other shipping.

Reports on these ships reveal that the German vessels in American ports are divided into several categories. Some of them like the prize ship Appam, are in the custody of the Department of Justice because they have been labelled and the cases are in the courts. Others, such as the interned cruisers Prinz Eitel Frederick and Kron Prinz Wilhelm, are in the custody of the Navy Department, which has removed and imprisoned their crews according to international law governing internment. All ships in the Philippines, Panama Canal Zone, etc., are under the War Department, while the majority of the merchant steamships in the United States ports are still in the hands of the German crews and are treated exactly as other peaceful merchant ships, being free, theoretically at least, to start a merchant voyage at any time.

The action of the War Department in exercising police rights over the German liners in its jurisdiction suggests the possibility that similar action may be taken with regard to the vessels in continental United States ports. The Federal Government has a clear right to exercise peace rights if it suspects plots to obstruct commerce or violate neutrality. But still following the fiction that Germany does not mean to take any action that would force war, the Administration will continue to permit, as Secretary Baker declared yesterday, the German crews to destroy.

When the time comes for the United States, being at war with Germany, to seize the German liners it will find nothing but hulks full of scrapped machinery. Instead of a great fleet of merchant steamships, it will have a flock of wild elephants. There is no doubt in the minds of officials that the dismantling and destruction was done on orders from Berlin, though there is no evidence as yet to that effect.

## WHISKY PRICES UP

Advance of 400 Per Cent During  
The War

London, February 8.—Another sharp upward movement has taken place in the prices of single Scotch whiskies. Towards the end of last year the market was rather depressed on a variety of rumors, including the imminence of prohibition or State purchase, and also the possible commandeering of young bondings to meet the needs of the munition makers for strong spirit. Now these contingencies are generally regarded in the trade as unlikely to materialize.

All other considerations are overshadowed by the apparent certainty that with the output of grain whisky entirely diverted to munition

purposes, and that of malt whisky greatly reduced, there will be a serious deficiency of supplies. Holders are disinclined to part with stock except to old customers, who may be regarded as having a claim on them. In addition, distribution is being seriously hampered by the rigorous enforcement of the restriction of clearances to the daily average of last years. This restriction was imposed with the view of preventing forestallments anticipatory to a reduction of the clearances of duty-paid whisky as from April 1 next to 70 per cent of those during the financial year ending March 31, 1917.

Since the beginning of the year the prices of single Scotch whiskies have advanced on an average by a further 50, per gallon, making the total rise since the beginning of the war fully 400 per cent.

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

## Don't Poison Baby.

**FORTY YEARS AGO** almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

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### THE CAMERA MAN

Collins, Francis A. The Camera Man: His Adventures in Many Fields. With Practical Suggestions for the Amateur. Pp. 278. New York: The Century Company. 1916. \$1.30 (gold) net. Postage, 10 cents.

The more than forty photographs, many of them full-page, which illustrate the sixteen chapters of text in this book, add wonderfully to its interest. They show "the Camera Man" in his most difficult positions, obtaining films for "the movies," calmly doing his "stunt" in war or peace. He has come to be a necessity on the battle-field, on the sea, in scientific research and industrial development, along routes of travel—about everywhere, to be sure, that men go for adventure, or knowledge, or gain. The marvels of his performance, the risks that he runs, the progress of his methods, are all set forth in these pages, as also is the camera's evolution.

### C. M. SCHWAB ON WIVES

The Right Kind Useful; the Nagging Kind Drags on Success

In his little book "Succeeding With What You Have" (Century Company), Charles M. Schwab tells something about his own success and the inner workings of the Bethlehem steel plant. We quote an interesting point on domestic success. Says Mr. Schwab on Page 60:

"I can never express the wonderful help Mrs. Schwab has been to me from the very start. Not long ago a group of men offered me a large sum, \$50,000,000, I believe, for half of Bethlehem. I told my wife about it that evening. 'This is a big sum,' I said. 'Half of what I have is yours. What shall we do? If we sell, your share, invested at 5 per cent., will bring you an income of over a \$100,000 a month for the rest of your life.' 'We wouldn't sell for five times that,' my wife said. 'What would I do with the money? And what would you do without your work?'

"I have seen more men fail in business through the attitude taken by their wives in their younger days than from all the vices put together. A nagging wife, or one who is not in sympathy with a man's work, who expects impossible things of him, and is incapable of taking a general intelligent interest in his work is one of the worst handicaps he could have. If a man works with his mind clogged by domestic troubles he is of no use to himself, his employer, or the world at large."

### BINDLE, HE HAS HIS JOKES

Has Them on All Occasions, According to Herbert Jenkins' Book  
Bindle is a fellow of infinite jest, uncertain occupation and a Cockney dialect. He tries burglary, detective work, match making and other enterprises. Always with practical jokes between. The only thing he will not do is to be converted by his non-conformist wife.

Bindle is a fount of British humor. In a book bearing his name for its title (Frederick A. Stokes Company), the story of him and his jokes is told by Herbert Jenkins.

### CITY PLANNING

Nolen, John, Edited by City Planning. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1916. \$2 (gold) net. Postage, 12 cents.

Many Americans have recently become aware of the disastrous results of an unqualified individualism in city building. Planning in advance and cooperatively has already wrought wonders in many of our growing towns. In this book Mr. Nolen, in conjunction with sixteen other experts, outlines the essentials of city planning in general and in detail. Restrictions upon Private Property, Transportation, Industrial Districts, Recreation Facilities, City Financing, and City Planning Legislation are among the many subjects discussed, offering suggestions to meet every contingency in city development. The aim of the authors is to show the public-spirited citizen the advantages of an efficient city to every one of its inhabitants, and to this end they have presented their arguments in the most concrete and practical form. The book is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

### CARDINAL GIBBONS'S BOOK

In Two Volumes It Carries Facts And Memories of Fifty Years

"There are few Americans living now," writes Cardinal Gibbons, "who can remember the things which I can. I followed Mr. Lincoln's dead body in procession when it was brought to this city (Baltimore); I have seen every President since his death and have known most of them personally; I was a grown man and a priest during the Civil War, when it seemed as if our country were to be permanently divided."

"Very few people now living have seen the country in such distress as I have seen it. But I have lived, thank God, to see it in wonderful prosperity and to behold it grown into one of the great Powers of the earth."

"Younger men may tremble for the future of this country, but I can have nothing but hope when I think what we have already passed through, for I can see no troubles in the future which could equal, much less surpass, those which have afflicted us in by-gone days."

These words form a part of the Cardinal's preface to his "A Retrospect of Fifty Years," just published (John Murphy Company, Baltimore), in two red-bound volumes. The books are made up of selections from among the numerous occasional sermons, addresses, essays and other papers written by the famous prelate during his long term of service in the Church. These are rich in personal memories and afford also an abundance of important historical detail.

Also in his preface, Cardinal Gibbons records himself as the last living father of the Vatican Council, of which at its inception, fifty years ago, he was the youngest Bishop in attendance. In his book, therefore, he includes with one paper of reminiscences of the council some extracts from an old diary and an introduction explaining some events of later date than the journal.

The published papers include reminiscences of Leo XIII., various jubilee sermons, the funeral sermon for Gen. Sheridan and considerations of Catholic aid in the making of the Republic.

### 'REGIMENT OF WOMEN'

An English Story of Cruelty Based On an Old John Knox Text

"The monstrous empire of a cruel woman," wrote John Knox, "we know to be the onlie occasion of all

these miseries; and yet with silence we passe the time as though the matter did nothing appertain to us."

This passage appears in the "First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." Taking her text and her title from the work of Knox, Clemence Dane details to us the story of the exquisite cruelty of Marie Stuart. And the story as published, "Regiment of Women" (Macmillans), will introduce Miss Dane as a novelist to American readers. We perceive the beginning of an acquaintance which it should be profitable to pursue.

For the centering place of affairs in her book Miss Dane takes an English school for girls, a staid establishment with forty years of absolute respectability behind it; with its array of mistresses, rules and regulations, conventions, boarding and day pupils; but come at length into a curious mixture of modern pedagogy and Early Victorian training. Purely for efficiency's sake Miss Hartill is called to this institution. In the enforced absence of the veteran Head the school has been sagging. Clare is expected to bring it back to the line. And she does. At what cost to others we learn in chapter after chapter. Particularly at what cost to Henrietta Vigers, in her secretarship and dry spinsterhood, to Alwynne Durand buoyant and blooming among the younger mistresses, and to Louise Denny, a pathetic, precocious genius of thirteen, forced ahead of her class for the enhancement of the Hartill prestige.

Our pattern of cruelty is, on the first page of the book, somewhere about the thirties and might be any age. She is thin, undeveloped, sallow, has bold and shining eyes, can make her voice beautiful, and can, at her will and given a susceptible subject, inspire a curiously persistent infatuation. Her favors are transient, waiting upon the issue of her utter selfishness. Hence the undoing and casting out of Miss Vigers, who gets in the Hartill path. Hence the tragedy of little Louise, whose very sensitiveness of genius leads her to disappoint an unscrupulous overlooker. What calamity may have been in the forming for Alwynne is averted through secession into the realm of love while the teaching girl is still in the springtime of her days. In the revolt of the young mistress whom she has marked for perpetual servitude, Miss Cruelty finds the penalty of her super-egoism. One confesses to an unholy joy in the finality of her defeat.

"Regiment of Women" is in its nature necessarily a story of environment. Its pages are full of life and of the stir of living. Schoolroom incidents abound. We almost hear the restlessness of the assembled classes. But we understand perfectly well that the life actually presented in the book is symbolic of the larger outside sphere of action in which selfishness and cruelty may have also their transient empire. And out of the completeness of the narrative work the character portrait of the woman dominant stands clear and sharp as an etching on finished metal. Miss Dane's first book is a rare book in clarity, interest and power.

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### THE PLAIN TALE OF JERRY

Well and Simply Told in a New Book By Arthur Stanwood Pier

There are no literary frills about Arthur Stanwood Pier's freshly published novel, "Jerry" (Houghton-Mifflin Company), and there is no manner of fuss about its stalwart young hero.

Mr. Pier has written just the plain story of an Irish-American lad who goes out of the steel mills into the police force and out of the police force into the law; who thinks he is in love with one girl until he finds how deeply he is in love with another; who is as strong as a young Hercules and as honest as the day; who cannot be kept down either by crooked politicians or the consequences of mistakes due to his own big heart.

"Jerry," in short, is a tale of the simplest realistic type. It has a strike incident, with violence, such as has marred many an industrial day. It has episodes in murder the details of which might have been taken from news columns of almost any day. Its romance is of the most open type, and the wicked boss who becomes eventually Jerry's friend is as human as men of his purpose have to be.

There is nothing in the book to show what city supplies its scenes of action. Either it is a city of peculiar custom or with regard to it Mr. Pier has had one lapse from his line of actuality. We know of no town in which a policeman is so constant to his brass buttons and helmet as to wear them when, on this afternoon off, he goes to read law in the public library.

### SEEKING WAR THAT WASN'T

"Along the Rio Grand," by Tracy Hammond Lewis (Lewis Publishing Company, New York), is a chatty book of adventure by a war correspondent who saw no war.

Mr. Lewis went down to the Mexico border along with the military excursionists of 1916. "Disappointed in the absence of sanguinary battles," says his preface, "he turned his attention to the less bloodthirsty inhabitants and the country in which they lived, and felt it had been worth the journey."

"Along the Rio Grande" will never be ranked among the standard books of the great South-west. But this fact will not discourage the author. Mr. Lewis has met his furthest expectation doubtless in providing a most casual little volume of anecdotes and day to day experience. The book has sketchy pictures by Oscar Frederick Howard.

### OUR STATE GOVERNMENTS

An Exhaustive Study of Origins And Of Jeffersonian Progress

Arthur N. Holcombe, assistant professor of government at Harvard, has written "State Government in the United States" (Macmillan), an exhaustive study in a field not too widely cultivated by our political writers. The volume is of especial pertinence and value at this moment, when questions of uniform legislation, of Federal regulation and of statutory courtesies between States are putting through new phases the old, outstanding questions of the individual rights of the Commonwealths.

In the introduction to his 488-page book Prof. Holcombe takes notice of the practical disappearance of the notion of State sovereignty as against the sovereignty of the people of the United States. However, there is still the integrity of the State Constitution and of the Government based upon it, and into matters of origin, development, practical workings and future reforms connected therewith our author goes deeply in the four numbered parts of his work.

Prof. Holcombe regards the history of the States as to constitutional evolutions as the record of a progressive triumph of Jeffersonian principles. These changes, going either to broaden the powers of the electorate or to produce a more effective division of powers, "have not been the results of blind chance or the caprice of fate. They have been produced by the continuous adaptation of the political institutions of the States to the needs of the people, as determined by the operation of the fundamental forces in American life, the biological, economic and social forces that have made the American people what they are."

Considering the possibility of radical reforms in State Government our author gives attention to the commission plan, the Socialist plan and the Oregon plan, with its People's Power League. He closes by quoting Jefferson against "frequent and untried changes in laws and constitutions" as correctives of "moderate imperfections," which, well known and subject to relieving accommodations, "had better be borne with."

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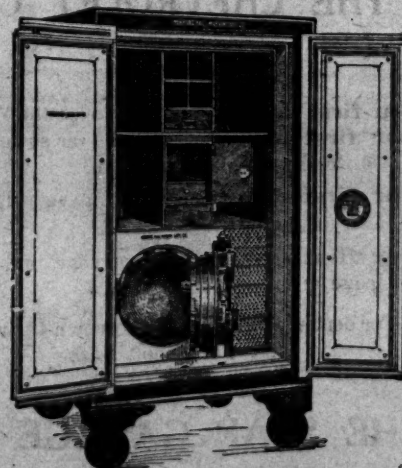
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## ACCOUNT FOR \$2,000,000 FROM TSEN CHUN-HSUAN

Another Claim for Revolution Expenses Goes to Cabinet For Consideration

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 14.—Yesterday, the Government received another demand for the repayment of funds expended during the last revolution, this time from Tsen Chun-hsuan, who asks for about \$2,000,000. His demand has been referred to the Cabinet for consideration.

## Municipal Staff

Health Department.—Miss M. H. Walsh is appointed Assistant Nurse on three months' probation from March 19.

Educational Department.—Mrs. R. T. Ryton is appointed temporarily as non-resident Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys from March 9.

Mr. J. A. Jackson, Assistant Master in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, is permitted to terminate his service on March 15.

Miss M. R. Graham is appointed temporary Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Chinese from March 1.

Finance Department.—Mr. A. W. Macphail is appointed Chief Accountant in the Finance Department from January 1, 1917.

## Mixed Court

The arson and forgery case at the Mixed Court which resulted from the fire on the premises of Mr. H. D. Rodger, on Xmas Eve last, came to its concluding stages yesterday before Mr. M. F. Perkins, American Assessor, and Magistrate Kwan.

Mr. K. E. Newman, Police Legal Adviser, prosecuted and Mr. F. W. Hadley appeared for one of the accused, Yang.

Mr. Newman, in addressing the Court, said that the crime the man Yang was charged with was doubly serious inasmuch as it was a crime against the commercial community as well as against the public welfare. It was a most serious state of affairs that a Chinese boy employed formerly by a foreign firm should take it into his head to forge his employer's signature. The boy had admitted the forgery and so proved himself to be a criminal who was not likely to improve as years went on.

Furthermore there was the evidence of arson and this undoubtedly followed in the natural chain of events. The fact that checks were found on the boy after the affair simply went to show that there had been arson to cover up the tracks of the forgery.

The accused Yang was a very young man and on that consideration the Court might be inclined to be lenient but the Court must also consider the public welfare which must come before that of the individual. In the case of a person of the character of Yang the only way to ensure the safety of the Settlement in future was to give him a one term of imprisonment. It was to be regretted that there was no system in vogue here by which he could undergo a reforming influence but they must take the position as it was and the only alternative was all. The other prisoners were undoubtedly accomplices who helped to commit the crimes.

In conclusion Mr. Newman said he could not refrain from referring in some manner to the attitude adopted by Mr. Rodger, the original complainant in this case. First of all he had been anxious to prosecute but on receiving compensation from the accused, Yang's father, he not only applied to him (Mr. Newman) in his office to withdraw the charge but also, when he (Mr. Newman) had refused to do so, applied to the Court. Mr. Rodger had not chosen to state the amount he received from Yang's father but that was understood to be a fairly substantial sum. Without saying any more he would simply finish by stating that had conduct did not commend itself to him.

The Court afterwards reserved its decision.

With regard to the foregoing it should be said that Mr. Rodger at the time of the trial made a statement to THE CHINA PRESS, in which he said that Yang's father was an old friend; that the father had asked him to employ the son; and that it was in deference to this old friendship, and the conviction that the boy was not really bad, that he desired to be lenient; and that the compensation which was for actual damage done, had nothing to do with the decision as to the course he would follow.

## Big Italian Forces Join Sarraïl's Army; Offensive Planned

Salonica, February 23.—(Associated Press Staff Correspondence)—Large contingents of Italian troops have been arriving here to re-inforce the troops of the Entente Powers already on the fighting lines in Macedonia.

There is general talk of a spring offensive, and of it pushing through as planned last year. The attack last year was prevented by the assault of the Germans upon Verdun, now just a year ago, but this year nothing of the sort is anticipated, and the strength of the Allied armies in this theater of the war is growing tremendously.

No serious attack is expected on the Salonica front by the Germans, who are likely to have their hands full elsewhere, and the possibility of a Greek attack is not regarded as serious.

If the planned offensive this spring is carried out, it will have as its chief objective the cutting of the communications between Berlin and Constantinople, and it is certain that the 350,000 Allied troops now on this front will be largely re-inforced before the attack begins.

## CRUISER ADZUMA WILL ESCORT GUTHRIE'S BODY

Tokio, March 13.—It has been decided to send the cruiser Adzuma to escort the remains of the late American Ambassador Guthrie and the official announcement will be made when it is sanctioned by the government.

The funeral service was held at the Trinity Cathedral of Tsukiji in the morning of March 13.

The Japanese Government sent a guard of honor under the command of Major General Kawa Mura, the Commander of the 2nd Brigade of Infantry, to show respect to the late Ambassador.

His Majesty the Emperor sent H.I.H. Prince Nashimoto and Her Majesty the Empress sent Princess Hashimoto to represent their Majesties at the funeral respectively. H.I.H. Prince Kanyin also personally attended the funeral. The whole funeral service was very solemnly performed.

## Y. M. C. A. Entertainment

About 500 attended a grand entertainment given at the Y.M.C.A. yesterday evening, to all the members enlisted in the January campaign. The program was as follows: Address by S. K. Tseo. Chorus: "O Hush ye, my baby" by The Shanghai Chinese Glee Club, conducted by Mr. R. G. Dowie. Encore, "Soldiers' Song" by Dr. W. P. Chen.

Chinese Music, by the Association Chinese Orchestra. Sleight-of-hand, by Mao Woo-chi. 20th Century New Chinese Song, by Pan Chian-chi.

Address: "The Work of the Y.M.C.A. Boys Dept.," by C. F. Lee. Illuminated Indian Club-Swinging, by Instructor G. S. Hoh. Humorous talk (subject "Laugh") by Tung Shin-men. Chorus, "Good-night, beloved," by The Shanghai Chinese Glee Club, conducted by Mr. R. G. Dowie.

## -- Sporting -- -- News --

### LAWN BOWLS CLUB

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer's report and statement of accounts of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club for 1916 shows that the club at present has 198 members, including 27 on the absent members' list, of whom 14 are at the war. Thirty-three new members joined during last year, and there were 14 resignations.

The club started the year 1916 with a credit balance of \$209.75 and ended with a balance of cash in hand of \$123.77, and a five per cent British Exchange Bond costing \$456.70. Thanks are due to Mr. C. M. Bain for auditing the accounts.

On the suggestion of Mr. Ed. Whelan, a collection box was placed in the Club matshed during the early part of the season in aid of the Belgian Children's Fund, which realized \$287.60. The box was subsequently kept open for the Shanghai Wounded Fund, which benefited to the extent of \$107.30. Entrance fees from competitions brought in \$268, which sum was handed over to the Fly Trap Fund. The final of the Shanghai Rink Championship was played on the Club's ground, as a result of which the sum of \$208.00 was handed over to the Shanghai Wounded Fund; making a total contribution to War Funds of \$865.90 for the season.

The annual general meeting will be held at the offices of Messrs. Maitland and Co., Ltd., 33-34, Szechuen Road, on Tuesday, April 3, at 5.30 p.m.

Members desirous of serving on the General or Balloting Committees of the Club are requested to send in their names to Mr. S. Hammond, the Hon. Secretary, at least five days before the date of the meeting.

### Football Today

#### Public School v. S.M.P.

This League game will be played on the Race Course, today, commencing at 5.15 p.m.

The following will represent the Public School:—C. Ollerdesen, A. E. Ferns, H. Y. Rowland, G. Madar (Capt.), A. Hansen, F. Madar, A. V. White, A. Johnson, E. J. Cook, F. Corte-Real and M. Fox.

Reserves:—B. Shirazee and A. Madsen.

### Basketball

The basketball team of the U.S.S. Cincinnati looks like being a strong contender for the local championship. Last evening it defeated the Rowing Club by 28 to 12 in a clean, fast game. Good team work was the deciding factor. The teams and scores:

Cincinnati  
Doyle, Forward ..... 12  
Muller, Forward ..... 2  
Frohook, Center ..... 4  
Bowman, Guard ..... 2  
Dunks, Guard ..... 8  
28

Rowing Club  
Little, Forward ..... 2  
Wythe, Forward ..... 6  
Ericson, Center ..... 4  
Rodger, Guard ..... 4  
Evers, Guard ..... 12  
12

## Health Officer's Report for February

Scarlet Fever Precautions

Smallpox and plague continue remarkable by their absence. Scarlet fever became more prevalent among the Chinese, while the comparatively large number of foreign cases was mainly due to the infection of nearly all the members of three families where no isolation was effected for the first case, which was kept at home and so infected the rest of the family who were in close contact. Measles towards the end of the month showed signs of increased prevalence both among foreigners and Chinese.

All sore throats with fever should receive immediate attention from a doctor, especially if accompanied by a rash on the neck and chest, so as to secure early isolation of cases of scarlet fever. Parents should be careful as to the movements of their children so as to limit as far as possible the chance of infection. Infection is practically always got by close contact with a case of scarlet fever or a case of scarlet fever that has recovered from the fever but still has an infected throat, nose or ear discharge. Occasionally a person may have a sore throat but the rash lasts such a short time that the case is not recognised as scarlet fever until others in the same house contract the disease. It is easy to prevent by early isolation, and this measure is especially important in Shanghai where scarlet fever is of a very severe type.

As regards measles it is doubtful if isolation is of much value as the disease is most contagious before the measles spots come out, i.e., for three days before the disease is usually recognised. The few fatalities which do occur are usually in children below the age of 5, so that very young children should be kept apart, while careful attention during convalescence until chest symptoms have departed is advisable. Infection is usually conveyed directly from one person to another.

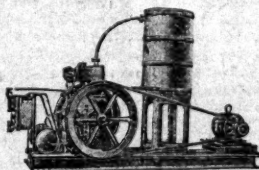
The recently published report of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board on the Hydrography of the Whangpoo has some bearing on the sewage problem of Shanghai in so far as it

confirms the previously expressed opinion as to the large volume of water which normally flows down the Whangpoo irrespective of tides. The question of facilities for dilution and self-purification has to be considered in advising schemes for sewage purification. The area drained by the Whangpoo is some 7,700 square miles with an average rainfall of about 44 inches annually, producing an outflow of some 50,000,000 gallons a day past the Waterworks as compared with the Thames draining some 6,000 square miles with a rainfall of 29 inches and a correspondingly smaller outflow.

Here follow tables.

Deaths		
	For- eign.	Chin- ese.
	Re- Non-re-	sident.
Small-pox .....	0	1
Typhoid Fever .....	0	0
Diphtheria .....	0	0
Scarlet Fever .....	1	1
Tuberculosis .....	4	1
Beri-beri .....	1	0
Dysentery .....	0	0
From all causes .....	21	7
Infectious Diseases Notified Among Foreign Resident Population		
Small-pox .....	1	
Typhoid Fever .....	4	
Diphtheria .....	3	
Scarlet Fever .....	19	
Dysentery .....	4	
Isolation Hospitals		
	Foreign	Chinese
Cases Admitted:—		
Small-pox .....	2	3
Diphtheria .....	2	2
Scarlet Fever .....	23	19
Other Diseases .....	11	36
Discharged .....	13	30
Died .....	5	10
Remaining last day of month .....	26	49

For the week ending March 11, three scarlet fever cases were reported among the foreign population; there were 25 deaths from the same disease among the Chinese.



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### WEATHER

The gale will continue on the Eastern  
and the Yellow Seas and spread  
in the Formosa Channel. Very  
strong monsoon on the China  
Sea.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 15, 1917

### China Breaks With Germany

CHINA, in protest against Germany's murderous and maniacal attempt to seize and shut the free seas to neutrals, has severed relations with that country. China, as is her way, has moved deliberately, even slowly. She gave warning to Germany on February 9; she severed diplomatic intercourse on March 14. The United States took something like 72 hours to do the same thing. And the United States is by no means swift in getting off the mark.

These two great republics thus have sat in judgment upon the grossly criminal menace to their rights officially promulgated by Germany. They have gone about it in their own ways but they have reached the same conclusion. The German position cannot be tolerated. It is that of a lunatic at large with a gun, who has barricaded himself. The police of the world are closing in on him.

### The Municipal Budget

ECONOMY, public and private, having become the order of the day in practically every corner of the globe, Shanghai ratepayers will be in complete accord with the desire of the Municipal Council to practise that virtue, so far as is compatible with the efficiency of public services and undertakings, in connection with expenditure during the new fiscal year, especially in view of the large deficit brought forward from 1916.

The estimated ordinary income for 1917 is Tls. 3,462,356, which is about Tls. 150,000 more than that of last year. Ordinary expenditure, notwithstanding the cutting down of all expenses which are not vitally necessary, is estimated at Tls. 3,236,435, or three lakhs more than that of 1916. For over one-third of this increase, however, the revised scale of pay for the foreign branch of the police (agreed to last year), the establishment of a Japanese branch and an increase in the strength of the Chinese force, is responsible.

In order to secure additional revenue, and to keep pace with the growing value of property, the whole of the Settlement has been re-valued for the purpose of taxation. The aggregate net value has been increased from Tls. 133,725,000 to Tls. 150,000,000, a difference of about 12 per cent. The general municipal rates are estimated to produce Tls. 1,580,000.

As a further means to the same end, the Council deem it necessary to recommend the reduction of the rebate on the land tax (which has stood at 15 per cent since 1912) to 7½ per cent. For 1916, this tax of 6/10ths of one per cent, less 15 per cent, produced Tls. 682,177, but allowing for the reduction in rebate referred to, the land tax this year is estimated to produce Tls. 832,500.

So far as Municipal revenue derived from the opium shops is concerned, the community, as a whole, will view with equanimity the loss of income, amounting to Tls. 180,666, which will result from the closure of the last of the shops where the drug is purveyed.

It is in comparing the extraordinary expenditure for 1916 with that proposed for 1917 that a very large economy is noticeable, and had it not been for the large deficit

brought forward from last year, the issue of nearly half a million taels in debentures could have been avoided. In 1916, the total extraordinary expenditure was Tls. 1,163,018, whilst for 1917 it is estimated at Tls. 862,740, a difference of 300,000 taels. The principal item under this heading is that of Tls. 459,120 for buildings; of this, the third year's expenditure on the handsome new central offices accounts for nearly half. Land purchase is responsible for another 1½ lakhs of taels, one-third of which is for further payments in connection with Jessfield Park, and another third a site for the erection of a girls' school in the western district—two items about which no one will have any reason to cavil. Roads—always a big item—account for Tls. 170,000 (this includes expenditure for the acquisition of land for roads). Much as our magnificent thoroughfare, the Bund, would be improved by the permanent paving thereof with asphaltic concrete, the Council are wise in deciding that the present is not the time to carry out such work, which would cost no less a sum than Tls. 60,000.

Having dealt with some of the main items of ordinary income and expenditure and extraordinary expenditure, it will be well to glance at the Budget as a whole. The surplus on the ordinary budget is estimated at Tls. 225,915 (Tls. 407,578 in 1916), to which miscellaneous income of Tls. 20,000 is to be added, a total of Tls. 245,915. The deficit brought forward from last year is Tls. 472,684, to which must be added the proposed extraordinary expenditure of Tls. 862,740, a total of Tls. 1,335,424. There is thus a shortage of Tls. 1,089,509. It is proposed to finance this by raising a sum of one million taels in debentures during the year, carrying forward to 1918 as a deficit the comparatively small balance of Tls. 89,509. The proportionate amount set aside for loan redemption during this year is Tls. 203,700.

In view of the almost constantly advancing rates of exchange, and the tempting opportunities offered for gold investments abroad, it is not surprising that municipal debentures have fallen off in popularity. Brief reference is made to this matter in the report for last year, as follows: "The authorised loan for 1916 was Tls. 1,900,000, of which amount Tls. 1,250,000 was required for electricity purposes. The loan was advertised for issue in April, when the average rate of exchange was 2s. 10½d. Until the early part of November applications came in steadily, but in December, with the average rate of exchange at 3s. 6¼d., no further inquiries were received. The holders of the 5% loan of 1896 (due for repayment during the year) were given the option of conversion at 99¼%, and debenture-holders to the value of Tls. 66,900, out of a total of Tls. 99,000, availed themselves of this option."

Those who can find time to study the various estimates, accounts and comparative statements to be found in the Report and Budget just issued, will find much that is of interest to reward them for their trouble. For instance, the statistician will find that notwithstanding the growth in popularity of the motor-car as a means of transport (the revenue from licence fees has advanced from Tls. 1,520 in 1907 to Tls. 25,202 in 1916), the revenue from that more humble vehicle—the pony and carriage, has varied but little during 10 years, the figures being Tls. 12,232 and Tls. 12,947 for 1907 and 1916 respectively. In 1916, there were 2,924 licences for private carriages and 2,691 for private motor-cars. Of the actual vehicles licensed in 1916, there were 731 of the former and 673 of the latter. Again, some may be tempted to make invidious comparisons between the expenditure on the luxury of a band—Tls. 49,962, and that for a public library—Tls. 2,313. The band cost the ratepayers a sum representing over one-third of the expenditure on education. Among the items of revenue from public and municipal undertakings will be found: Tls. 36,600 from Waterworks shares, Tls. 46,500 from the Tramways, and Tls. 55,280 as a contribution from the Electricity Department.

Taking the Budget as a whole, and notwithstanding the necessity to make a new debenture issue, there seems to be no reason for ratepayers to feel any anxiety regarding the public finance of the Settlement. Their interests are in the hands of those who have been, in the majority of cases, before the public for many years past, and who have in both public and private capacity proved their worth. Bearing in mind the economy that is absolutely necessary should be observed, there will doubtless be no additions proposed to the Budget that is to be submitted to the

coming meeting, a Budget which has been well and painstakingly considered, in every detail, by those who formulated it.

The report of the engineer-in-chief and manager of the Electricity Department, in view of the importance of the undertaking, must be dealt with in a separate article.

### The Submarine Campaign

(The London Times)

We share Mr. Bonar Law's confidence that the submarine campaign can never completely fulfil the expectations of its promoters, but at the moment it is more important to emphasize the seriousness of its dangers. The daily toll exacted from British and neutral shipping continues to grow in volume, and already we are witnessing examples of the additional ruthlessness which the enemy has threatened. The Admiralty announced last night that the passenger steamer Port Adelaide, whose loss was reported yesterday, was torpedoed without warning. The Admiralty also reported that the Peruvian sailing ship Lorton was sunk by a submarine within Spanish territorial waters.

Outrages of this kind are not really new, but we must expect them to grow more frequently. It is useless to denounce them, for the German outlaws are deaf to all remonstrance. The only course is to confront and overcome the "German submarine campaign" by every means at our disposal. At the same time, we see no reason why the British authorities should unconsciously seem to exaggerate the extent of shipping losses, and thus needlessly intensify the public anxiety. Within the twenty-four hours ending last night the destruction was announced of twenty-three ships—thirteen of them British—representing an aggregate of 54,700 tons. There was nothing in the official statement to show that these ships were not all lost in a single day, and a widespread impression prevailed that they were one day's casualties. As a matter of fact, they were spread over several days. Last week the loss of a number of important ships was announced in one list, again without the important qualification that they were sunk on different days. The authorities may have excellent reasons for occasionally delaying publication, and then issuing in a single list the names of ships destroyed; but we do not profess to understand their methods of publicity.

There are many ways of meeting the submarine menace, but only a few of the palliatives can be mentioned. The building of new cargo steamers is one remedy, and we welcome Mr. Bonar Law's assurance that the Shipping Controller is pressing forward his scheme of ship-building with the utmost rapidity. It is imperative that every Department concerned should give all possible support to Sir Joseph Maclay whose grasp of the problem inspires general confidence. Another valuable expedient is the new scheme for the insurance of neutral shipping, from which good results are rightly anticipated. Probably the most certain and the quickest means of defensive action is the more general arming of merchant vessels, a matter which is receiving constant and earnest attention. Experience has shown that very few armed merchantmen have been sunk by submarines. The percentage of loss among vessels carrying a gun of sufficient caliber is astonishingly small.

Again, very many vessels have been lost in the past through the carelessness and indifference of their commanders. If the master of a tramp steamer persists in steering a perfectly straight course through waters known to be infested with submarines, he is courting disaster. A vessel which has a gun astern, and steers a zig-zag course during the whole time it is in the danger zone, can face the submarine danger with comparative impunity. Even the helm alone might sometimes be sufficient protection, if our merchant captains could be persuaded to take continuous precaution. In spite of all our losses from submarines, it is not destruction by the enemy which has primarily brought about the present grave situation. The initial cause is the very large amount of shipping taken up to serve the needs of the Army and Navy. Our campaigns in distant lands, some of which have brought us so little advantage, represent the true origin of our shipping difficulties. We should welcome a more definite assurance that the chartering of ships by the Admiralty is undergoing repeated scrutiny of the most rigid kind. It may be added that the whole nation can help to counter the German submarines by obeying Lord Devonport's appeal for less consumption of food, and by responding to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's crusade for volunteers for National Service; but the ultimate remedy, to which all the others are subsidiary, is that of a vigorous offensive campaign against the submarines themselves.

### What Patients Think Of The Doctors

With the intrepid object of learning the attitude of representative laymen toward the modern physician *The Medical Review of Reviews* recently asked a considerable number of well-known men and women, largely authors, the question: "What is the matter with the medical profession?" All of them have no doubt, been patients at one time or another, and their answers, printed in its last number (New York, January), are largely favorable and even laudatory, though they include some caustic criticism. James Mark Baldwin, the psychologist, believes that physicians "live up to their light possibly better than any other" body of men; although medical education in the United States is "inadequate and insufficiently controlled." John Kendrick Bangs expresses "a supreme contempt for the flings indiscriminately hurled at physicians as a class." Ellis Parker Butler, whose opinion is given in dialect, thinks that doctors and surgeons nowadays are "so dang much better than the old fellows was that they needn't explain that the profession took refuge formerly behind 'fludub hocus-pocus mystery stuff,' which inspired awe, whereas doctors now 'come right out in the open,' thereby inviting the criticism that they often receive in full measure. George W. Cable knows "no other calling that so faithfully, unselfishly, and constantly toils to put itself out of business." Andrew Carnegie mainly behind "fludub hocus-pocus mystery stuff," which inspired awe, whereas doctors now "come right out in the open," thereby inviting the criticism that they often receive in full measure. George W. Cable knows "no other calling that so faithfully, unselfishly, and constantly toils to put itself out of business." Andrew Carnegie mainly behind "fludub hocus-pocus mystery stuff," which inspired awe, whereas doctors now "come right out in the open," thereby inviting the criticism that they often receive in full measure.

"Most of the unfavorable comments made on the physician are due to the public, who misunderstand the human nature of the medical profession. The physician has studied medicine in order to make a living, but the patient expects him to be a healer pure and simple, and expects that his service should be gratuitous. On the other hand, there are many physicians who take high fees for very questionable services. But the latter case happens in every profession, and we must recognize that none insists so strongly on a high ethical standard of its members as the medical one."

"Some physicians understand better than others how to make a fair living, but the physicians who are most successful in making money are not always the best according to the ideal standard of the profession, and if the quack flourishes, who it to blame—the quack himself or the public, who prefer his ostentatious services to the work of a quiet, unassuming man who employs no trick to enlarge the circle of his clientele?"

Theodore Dreiser, introduced by the editor as "our most supple novelist," is unwilling to say that there is anything wrong with the medical profession as a profession, "any more than I would quarrel with lawyers, or engineers, or architects, or authors as such." He goes on:

"The trouble with most professions, including priests and soothsayers, is not the tenets which govern them, but the weak, confused, aspiring, selfish animals who are called to be made into professional men. And lack of them is nature, compounding and breeding the above-described animal. Some of the best men I have ever known have been doctors, and some of the worst. An evil-minded or shallow or careless doctor is to me as bad as a burglar or a murderer. Indeed, I have more respect for the latter, for they are often so passionate and confused that they know not what they do. Similarly, a thieving lawyer—of whose kind there appear to be thousands—is lower than the ordinary criminal."

"The ideal of each day and age since the world began appears to have been and still is, strutting pompously equipped power. For this men murder as they go, in an endless variety of ways. The low-minded, ignorant doctor—in order to live and be happy—steals in the sense that he takes what does not rightfully belong to him. He doctors where he should not, pretends to a knowledge he does not have, fumbles with life, and when his victims die turns his back on memory. The higher skilled, but equally unscrupulous professional, seeking local station and wealth, overcharges, browbeats, carries profitable cases along, and bleeds his victims to the last dollar. I know four such eminent practitioners in New York alone. They make a shame of a great art."

Wallace Irwin thus sets down what he terms "the prevailing fault of the medical caseload power. For this men murder as they go, in an endless variety of ways. The low-minded, ignorant doctor—in order to live and be happy—steals in the sense that he takes what does not rightfully belong to him. He doctors where he should not, pretends to a knowledge he does not have, fumbles with life, and when his victims die turns his back on memory. The higher skilled, but equally unscrupulous professional, seeking local station and wealth, overcharges, browbeats, carries profitable cases along, and bleeds his victims to the last dollar. I know four such eminent practitioners in New York alone. They make a shame of a great art."

"The trouble with medicine, as I see it, is that any man with an average mind can, by work, obtain a diploma. Exceptional men, men of genius, also go into the medical profession and, of course, do the world an incalculable service. I do not say that the average doctor is not also a benefit to his fellow men, but said fellow men must not make a fetish of him or reverence him as one who has acquired merit through the offices of a mysterious priesthood." A somewhat similar sermon to the

medical profession is read by a fellow humorist of Mr. Irwin's—Jerome K. Jerome—a proof that no one can be more portentously serious than the "funny men" when they try. Says Mr. Jerome:

"What so many of your profession fail to understand is that medicine is not a science. At best it is an art. At worst a make-believe founded on credulity and fear. The doctor of today stands in the shoes of the medieval priest. In the days of the Inquisition it was our souls that we were expected to hand over to his keeping. If we did not follow his instructions (and incidentally subscribe to the church funds) we were to go to hell. We could not argue with him. He claimed to have got his information from God, and any layman who doubted his claim was to be burned at the stake. The medicine-man of today claims precisely the same omnipotence in respect of our bodies. If we don't do everything that he tells us he condemns us to future torture and disease, and if looking into the examples round us, we venture to doubt his all-knowledge, he demands from the Government the right to imprison and to fine us. As priest he dealt in incantations. As doctor he inculcates us. . . . Half the time of the medical expert is taken up in explaining the mistakes of his predecessors. What they told us up to twenty years ago we now know to be all nonsense. But with a fine absence of humor the medical expert is quite convinced that we have in this particular year reached the limit of medical divination, and that further mistakes therefore are impossible. To the observer the whole thing is an interesting comedy; for the sake of humanity one would be glad if the medical profession could learn a little of the modesty and humility that go to the making of true knowledge."

George Kennan thinks that, like the rest of us, doctors "do the best they can in a world full of perplexities." Charles Rann Kennedy proclaims bravely that he is "on the side of the doctors," and opines that denial of the "mighty and inspired" things they do is "blasphemy against the Holy Ghost"—which is surely hard on Messrs. Irwin and Jerome. S. S. McClure thinks most physicians could stand improvement, but excepts "six great doctors—exercise, rest, food, sleep, sun, and work." R. F. Outcault, the inspired creator of "Buster Brown," cries out: "God bless the doctor; there's nothing the matter with him!" Terence V. Powderly, beloved of some and execrated by others, holds that many a doctor is being spoiled by modern society. He goes on to explain:

"He would rather have a clientele of ultra fashionables than one of moderate means. To my mind the ideal doctor is the one who meets all, serves all, on an equality. I am told that here in Washington there is a skilful physician who refuses to respond in daytime to a call from a workman or a woman for fear that his rich patients might see him entering a humble habitation. That man is not in love with his noble profession, and the man who does not love and respect his calling should quit it—unless his object is to make money."

"Personal observation prompts me to say that no other profession has produced so many unselfish, self-sacrificing, generous men as the medical. If it's the yellow streak in the man that crops out in some doctors, there is that in the practise of the healing art to bring out the best and most humane in the practitioner. Tenderness, sympathy, and generosity are the chief attributes of the great majority of physicians that I know."

William Marlon Reedy, the avowed editor of *The Mirror* (St. Louis), argues that doctors should be skeptics. He says:

"I can't see or say anything that would help to increase the efficiency of the profession, except possibly to suggest that the members endeavor to keep an open mind as to all that is going on in the world. If they do this they will keep the profession from its greatest danger; that of petrification into an exclusive caste of hierarchy. There is nothing more that becomes a doctor than a healthy liberalism, and this implies a certain amount of skepticism as opposed to dogmatism, pseudoscientific, medical, or theological."

Upton Sinclair thinks that doctors are "not socialized," and have a "tendency to fall behind" so that they "have to be prodded." But he bids them not to worry; "being prodded is the best thing in the world." John Spargo regrets the continued emphasis laid upon curative as opposed to preventive medicine, for which he blames the fact that the profession is still "based upon individualism and competition." Nathan Straus, on the other hand, thinks that preventive medicine is coming into its own, and so inaugurating "the greatest phase" of medical history. We close with a word from Booker T. Washington, whose contribution to this interesting symposium was written just before his death:

those who rely upon the operation of the Divine Mind to heal the bodies of men.

"Sustained by this faith and the obedience which it has created, countless millions have been cured of diseases and relieved of pain from the most ancient of days; and so in the light of all this I regard the physician as one of the most useful friends of mankind—a friend without whom the past would have been a house of continuous human pain and suffering, the present would be a record of complete physical decay and death, and the future would be without hope to those who simply will not learn nature's laws of health and healing."

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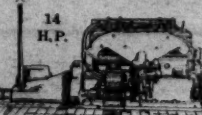
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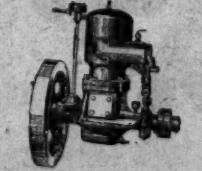
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## Do Clocks Ever Stop Because Somebody Is Dead?

By Garrett P. Serviss

A woman writes to ask: "Do clocks ever stop when a person in the house dies? If so, why?"

There is no scientific reason why a clock should stop anything of the kind, if you mean, as you undoubtedly do, that the death of the human being was the cause of the stopping of the clock. If clocks are used by mysterious intelligences to convey information, science has failed to discover the fact.

Moreover, science teaches us to believe that no such thing ever occurs. There is so much of this sort of superstition abroad, and it is so effective in muddling the brains of a large number of people who need enlightenment instead of mystification, that I think no greater service can be performed than to point out some of the sources of these twists in mental operation.

The human race has now been long enough on this planet to have accumulated a vast mass of experience concerning the operations of nature. By applying careful observation and reasoning to them we are able to divide the results of experience into two great classes:

First, those which show that certain occurrences are related to one another by an unbroken chain of cause and effect, which we can clearly see and understand; and second, those which show that certain other occurrences happen coincidentally without any such connection.

It is not difficult to understand that, in a world so full of events, all happening at once, many must occur simultaneously without being directly related to one another. Confusion between these two different orders of occurrences produces most of the superstitions that still afflict and haunt the human mind.

The business of science is to distinguish between the real and the ap-

parent, or imaginary, relations of things that are presented to our senses. Nobody ever thinks of ascribing an occult, or supernatural, cause to any event if he perceives that there is a plain and natural one that covers the ground. But so strong is the innate conviction that nothing happens without a cause, that when the cause is not clearly seen the imagination immediately tries to furnish one, and, with an untrained and non-scientific mind, the choice is almost certain to fall upon a mere coincidence between the unexplained happening and some other striking simultaneous event. Such a mind is unable to remain in suspense, and to patiently seek for a cause that can be reconciled with universal experience, and that violates none of the known laws of nature.

If I am in a railroad accident, and after I have got out of the wreck I find that my watch has stopped, I am logically justified in concluding that the cause of the stoppage was the shock of the collision. But if a friend leaves his watch in my possession and goes away, and the watch suddenly stops, and the next day I learn that my friend has died in a distant place at about the time the watch stopped, I am not justified in jumping to the conclusion that the watch stopped because my friend died.

In the first case the line of cause and effect is plain, and accords with the known forces of nature, but in the second case there is no known relationship between the two simultaneous events, and the assigned cause has no law of nature behind it.

It is no answer to say that there may be an undiscovered law of nature behind the phenomenon, because what we call laws of nature are simply observed results of universal experience, and universal experience shows no relation between the stoppage of watches and clocks and the death of human beings. On the other hand, to say that the stoppage was a supernatural interference with the laws of nature is a pure assumption not based on solid, provable grounds of experience.

The whole difference between science and superstition is right there; science bases itself upon endless experience, testing every link in the chain, and the fact that it cannot fundamentally comprehend

## Cousin Willie's Courtship

By Oppen



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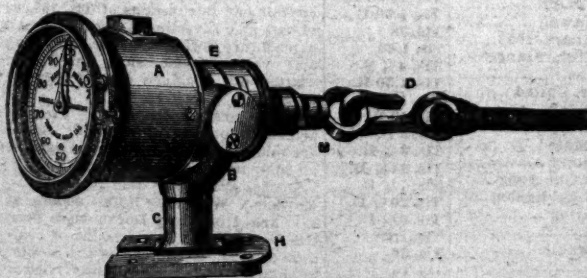
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everything that nature does makes no difference as long as experience shows that nature invariably does things in that way. But superstition, blindly trusts itself to the wings of the imagination, without stopping long enough to see whether a closer examination will not explain the phenomenon as the result of some overlooked operation of an already known natural law.

My correspondent adds to her letter that three clocks stopped upon the death of a family relative sixty miles away. Did you inquire closely into the particulars? Was there anything in the matter with the clocks? Did they all stop at once? Did anything happen that might have stopped them by natural causes? Was their stoppage really coincident with the death? Was any attempt made to determine

their actual condition? Was there any predisposition on the part of persons concerned to take a superstitious, or mystical, view of things? I have looked into a considerable number of cases of similar coincidences and I have never yet found one where the mystery did not vanish in smoke under the light of a rigid investigation.

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Of the various service departments active in times of peace, per-

## American Red Cross Memorial to Heroic Women of Civil War

The beautiful new building recently erected in Washington as "A Memorial to the Heroic Women of the Civil War," is one of the handiwork of the many noteworthy public structures in the Nation's capital. Its completion offered occasion for an article, by Edward Albee, on "The American National Red Cross" which appeared in both the Spanish and English editions of the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, in which the writer alludes to the building as "A majestic monument consecrated to the memory of the women of the Northern and Southern States, those women who lived and suffered during that terrible fratricidal strife which for four long years divided a great nation. That monument stands today a com-

pleted thing of beauty, a perpetual reminder of those who suffered worse than death in their helpless anguish—the women who surrendered their fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons to the pitiless monster of war. Not only in its architectural beauty is this monument appropriate; the utilitarian purpose for which it is destined adds to its worth and fitness as a testimonial to the heroic womanhood of the Nation. It is dedicated in perpetuity to the uses of the American National Red Cross, and is to be the headquarters of its administration. Surely no better, no holier office could be assigned to it than that of being the home of the greatest and most efficient organization for the alleviation of suffering and want that human

love and mercy have yet been able to devise."

In dealing with the history of the organization the writer explains that the original purpose of Red Cross societies was to supplement the medical services of armies in times of war, but that the great need of a thoroughly trained organization nation-wide in scope and permanent in character, to render assistance and afford relief after great disasters in times of peace became so manifest that many of these societies have extended their functions, and in no country has this phase of their work been so systematically developed and perfected as in the United States. In regard to the importance of this work he writes: "Some idea of the magnitude of the work of the American Red Cross in times of peace, from its re-incorporation in 1905 to June, 1915, may be had when it is stated that during this ten-year period it conducted over 75 relief operations following earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, fires, floods, famines, mine explosions, and incidentally some wars in foreign countries, and that the total amount received, and expended, in-

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 14, 1917.  
**Money and Bullion**  
 Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
 @ 84 1/2 = Tls. 1.18 @ 72.1 = \$1.64

**Tls.**  
 Mex. Dollars, Market rate ..... 72.05  
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch: .....  
 Bar Silver ..... 1850  
 Copper Cash .....  
**Sovereigns:**  
 Buying rate @ 3/4 = Tls. 6.00  
 Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. \$ 8.29  
 Peking Bar on London ..... 312  
 Native Interest ..... .02

**Latest London Quotations**  
 Bar Silver ..... 36 1/2 d.  
 Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5 1/2 %  
 Market rate of discount:—  
 3 m-s. .... %  
 4 m-s. .... %  
 6 m-s. .... %

**Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.**  
 Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.80  
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.6 1/2  
**Consols** ..... £ —

**Exchange Closing Quotations**  
 London ..... T.T. 3-4 1/2  
 London ..... Demand 3-4 1/2  
 India ..... (nominal) T.T. 242  
 Paris ..... T.T. 466 1/2  
 Paris ..... Demand 467  
 New York ..... T.T. 79 1/2  
 New York ..... Demand 79 1/2  
 Hongkong ..... T.T. 69 1/2  
 Japan ..... T.T. 64  
 Batavia ..... T.T. 196 1/2

**Bank's Buying Rates**  
 London ..... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2  
 London ..... 4 m-s. Docy. 3-5 1/2  
 London ..... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-6 1/2  
 London ..... 6 m-s. Docy. 3-6 1/2  
 Paris ..... 4 m-s. 485 1/2  
 New York ..... 4 m-s. 82 1/2

## CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

\$1 = Hk. Tls. 5.12  
 " " = Francs 5.43  
 " " = Marks 74.44  
 Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.08  
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.81  
 " " = Rupees 2.93  
 " " = Rouble 3.22  
 " " = Mex. \$ 1.50  
 † Nominal.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, March 14, 1917.  
**Official**  
 Langkats Tls. 18.25  
 Ewo Cotton Tls. 145.00  
 Telephones Tls. 85.00  
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.35  
 Consolidated Tls. 3.20  
 Kota Bahroses Tls. 10.00  
 Pengkalans Tls. 10.25  
 Repah Tls. 1.25  
 Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.00  
 Sui Manggis Tls. 6.25  
 Zhangdes Tls. 6.10  
 Butees Tls. 1.32 1/2

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

## BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, March 14, 1917.  
**Official**  
 Tanah Merahs Tls. 1.15 cash  
 S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1813  
 Tls. 90.00 cash  
 Telephone Tls. 84.50 cash  
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75 cash  
**Direct**  
 Weeks 7% Debs. Tls. 93.00 cash  
 Kelantan Tls. 1.00 cash  
 Langkats Tls. 18.35 cash  
 Tanah Merah Tls. 1.15 cash

## London Rubber Market

**Reuters Service**  
 London, March 12.—Today's rubber prices were:—  
 Plantation First Latex Crepe:  
 Spot: 3s. 2 1/2 d. to 3s. 3 d. paid.  
 April to June: 3s. 2 1/2 d. to 3s. 3 d. paid.  
 Tendency of Market: Steady.  
 Last Quotation, London, March 10:  
 Spot: 3s. 2 1/2 d. paid.  
 April to June: 3s. 2 1/2 d. paid.  
 Tendency of Market: Steady.

## BAR SILVER

**Reuters Service**  
 London, March 12.—Today's silver prices were:—  
 Bar Silver Spot: 36 1/2 d. More offering. Steady.  
 Last Quotation, London, March 10:  
 Bar Silver Spot: 37 1/2 d. More offering. Dull.

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## AREN'T READY YET TO RAISE FREIGHTS

But T.K.K., N.Y.K. and O.S.K. Want to Increase Rates On Regular Liners

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha want the regular service freight rates on the trans-Pacific routes to be raised simultaneously with the actual enforcement of the new extra service rates on April 15, but this plan is not ripe for realization yet.

Mr. S. Asano, President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, has told a representative of The Japan Advertiser in this connection that the Japanese papers have all reported in their commercial columns lately that the companies, including his own, would apply to the Department of Communications for the increase in the regular service rates on these routes in a few days, but this is not correct. The rates were raised August last year, but since then the conditions of the freight market in that part of the world have changed very much and the rates have become extraordinarily low as compared with the extra service rates established by the Japanese shipping lines and the freightage list of the foreign lines operating on those routes. Owing to the heavy advance in coal and other circumstances, furthermore, the running expenses have been greatly swelled and it is very difficult for the shipping companies to carry on trade at the old rates.

Accordingly, Mr. Asano continued, it has been planned by the Japanese companies to raise the regular service rates along with the extra service rates, but because the regular services are carried on under the Government supervision their plan cannot be carried out without official sanction. It is correct, as reported by the Japanese papers, that an application will be lodged with the Government but for the present no such application will be filed by the three companies; because there is good reason to believe that the Government is opposed to the raise of freight rates on the trans-Pacific routes. In reply to an inquiry he also stated that it will be some time before another step toward the realization of the scheme be taken by the three Japanese shipping lines.

## COTTON MARKET

**Reuters Service**  
 London, March 12.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—  
 Mid-American Spot ..... 12.19d.  
 March-April ..... 11.68d.  
 October-November ..... 10.79d.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.  
 Secretaries and General Managers.  
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to

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The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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## Kwang Ching Cotton Mill Opened

Wush, March 12.—The official opening of Kwang Ching cotton mill, one of the most up-to-date and largest added to the city of Wush, was effected at noon, today, after all the guests had been conducted through the mill. The meeting was called to order by Mr. S. M. Yang, the managing director.

In his courteous but eloquent speech, Mr. Yang stated that, as a son from an official family, he is always afraid of solving technical problems along untechnical lines as such problems had occurred to him more than once or twice. The present enterprise is the result of two years' hard labor. A couple of years ago the plant's site was but a number of ruined graves and the home of wild game while today it is almost a small town. He then extended his thanks to Mr. Wm. Kay for his efforts expended in getting machines shipped to Wush from England without delay even during the time of war.

Mr. Wm. Kay, of Wm. Kay and Co., Shanghai, then spoke, drawing special attention to the necessity of improving the quality and quantity of cotton grown in China and pointed out that China can only arrive at her highest attainment in the special field of enterprise when she can produce from her own soil all the raw material for her own needs. He further stated that the war has revealed the absolute need of China making herself independent of the rest of the world as already her industries have been hampered by increased prices of imported goods and deliveries for the latter have been delayed. The speech was concluded with a tribute to the managing director, Mr. Yang, as being energetic and resourceful.

The Chamber of Commerce, the official circle, and the guests in general then in turn expressed their

wishes. The meeting was concluded with a few words of thanks from Mr. Yang and from Mr. F. B. Dunn, who thanked the western guests for the managing director.

Over five hundred guests were present. Mr. G. P. Mosher, Mr. J. W. Nicholas, Dr. C. M. Lee and Dr. J. Pett represented the American Church Mission. Those from Shanghai were Mr. A. C. Clear and Mr. J. D. Read of Shanghai-Nanking Railway; Mr. Wm. Kay of Wm. Kay and Co.; Mr. H. M. Gorton of Sun Insurance Office; Mr. C. J. G. Hill of Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.; Mr. F. B. Dunn of the Western Electric Co.; Mr. I. V. Wah of the Government Wireless Station of Woosung and Mr. G. Ross of John Hetherington and Sons, Ltd., England. An elaborate banquet followed.

One of the most interesting scenes of the day was the boy scout drill of the Nien Fong Grammar School. The mill, with 1,000,000 authorized and \$800,000 subscribed capital, is equipped with 15,360 ring spindles and preparing machinery as present equipment and 200,000-250,000 ring spindles as ultimate capacity, manufactured by John Hetherington and Sons, Ltd., of Manchester, England. The engines are of 600 I.H.P., made by A. F. Craig and Co., England. The boilers are of Lancashire type and are equipped with fuel economisers. All the foregoing machinery was supplied through their sole agents at Shanghai—Wm. Kay and Co.

It is expected that the yarn from this mill will be of very high quality due to the improved type of machinery used, in fact, already their product has made a "hit" on the market. This mill is the sister mill of Teh Dah Cotton Mill of this city which produces yarn that usually sells \$4.00 higher than the corresponding grade yarn from other mills.

## Land Investment Co. Pays 12 Per Cent

The authorisation of a final dividend of six per cent, at the annual meeting of shareholders, yesterday, makes twelve per cent for the year for the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. The meeting was held at the offices, No. 2 Jinkee Road, Mr. E. Jenner Hogg presiding and the other directors present were Messrs. E. C. Pearce, C. G. S. Mackie and C. W. Wrightson, with Mr. P. Peebles (manager) and other shareholders.

The chairman said: Your directors have again to report a year's work of conditions which I mentioned in my speech the last time I addressed you, which had led your directors to restrict operations to a considerable extent, have again been the cause for a continuance of a similar policy.

The high rate of exchange which ruled during the greater part of the year affected the prices of imported material to only a limited extent and building costs still remain high. A certain amount of new work has, however, been undertaken, with a view to the improvement of the existing estates.

Four foreign residences in the Western District, commenced in 1915, were completed during the year and we shall receive full rents from these for the current year. The present intention of your directors is to limit the building operations in this district to a further two or three residences, unless circumstances arise which give prospect of promising returns on capital expenditure.

A very urgent demand for small houses, at reasonable rents, in the neighborhood of Hongkew Park, was met by erecting a terrace of eight houses. These were all taken as soon as ready and, as the demand continued, a further nine houses were commenced and these will be ready for occupation in the early summer. Two large blocks of re-inforced concrete go-downs were commenced on our Sheehuen Road estate. It may be thought that the present was not the best time to undertake operations of this nature, but your directors gave the matter very serious consideration and, in view of the fact that there is little likelihood of any considerable reduction in the price of steel, for at least

some time after the end of the war and that the land, while earning nothing, was costing a considerable sum in interest, decided that the balance of economy was in favor of immediate development.

The go-downs should be ready for occupation towards the end of the year, and as they are centrally situated and conveniently arranged for either small or large tenancies and every precaution has been taken to secure the very lowest fire insurance rate for our tenants, a substantial increase in our rentals should result in 1918.

Early in the year, two estates were purchased, the first quite a small property, with frontages in Canton and Hohow Roads and the second a somewhat larger block with frontages to Dixwell, East Yalu, East Yuhang and Wuehows Roads. Both properties are developed mainly with Chinese buildings and, while giving a fair return on the purchase price, at the present rentals, promise better returns in future, as both districts are expected to improve.

There was only one sale of a small property during the year—B.C. Pao Lot 141, an outlying part of Estate No. 13 and the profit, after deducting interest and all charges, has been carried to profit and loss account.

In the accounts, there is little that needs further explanation. On the debit side of working account, charges and salaries are slightly decreased, the latter in consequence of our being without an assistant clerk of works for some time. The small increase in rental is due to an increased house allowance to the manager, under his new agreement.

The legal expenses are increased by necessary formalities in connection with the debenture issue. The debit balance on interest is increased by Tels 41,399.50. As I pointed out in my remarks in 1914 and again in 1915, the debit balance on interest account will continue to increase, so long as we add to and develop our properties without increasing our share capital. This account, as you know, shows the balance of interest paid out on debentures and bank overdraft, less interest received from mortgages and plus interest on undeveloped land, the last being trans-

ferred each year from the profit and loss balance to improvements and renewals account.

The balance of working account is Tls. 35,341.51 less than last year, due entirely to the fact that our interest debit balance is increased, while the amount spent on development, etc., was not fully productive during the year.

On the credit side of working account, gross rents are increased Tls. 14,351.70 and net rents Tls. 5,185.22, outgoings being also increased to the extent of Tls. 9,166.48, this increase being mainly due to insurance (Tls. 3,800 increase), repairs (Tls. 5,600 increase) and water (Tls. 2,000 increase). Taxes, wages and sundries show a slight decrease. The increase in repairs is due entirely to the increased cost of material. Repairs during 1915 were put down to the lowest possible point consistent with efficient management, in the hope that prices would be more favorable in 1916 and this has tended to make the work necessary during 1916 somewhat heavier. All our properties have, however, been kept in good, substantial repair.

Transfer fees, commission and fire insurance commission show little variation. Profit and loss account needs little further explanation. We have not the substantial profits on sales to the credit of this account as was the case last year, but, as you will remember, we carried last year Tls. 150,000 of these profits to equalisation of dividend fund, with the object of spreading the 1915 profits over several years and we propose to make use of Tls. 50,000 of this now.

Premium account, i.e., premium on debentures, is Tls. 1,008 in excess of last year. The debit side of this account explains itself.

The two reserve funds are dealt with in the report and improvement and renewals account. I need not remind you that the whole of the interest on undeveloped land is credited to this account, practically the whole of the payments from which are for rebuilding an improved class of Chinese houses on Will's and Chwang Hoong estates and all the payments are such as, in the absence of this account, would have been chargeable to the capital accounts of various estates.

The balance sheet shows the book cost of our estates increased to Tls. 9,050,692.79, or an increase over last year of Tls. 739,205.13. Particulars of the various estates on which this money has been spent are noted in the report and I may add, that, of the Tls. 739,000 odd, the whole amount, except some Tls. 12,000 spent on small lots of land, to square off estates, will be productive in the form of rents during 1917 and 1918.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That the report and accounts, as presented, be accepted and passed. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Wrightson.

That the directors be authorized to pay a final dividend for 1916 of six per cent on the paid-up capital, to shareholders on the register at this date. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Pearce.

That Mr. C. W. Wrightson be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. Moorhead and seconded by Mr. Johnston.

That Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected auditor for the current year, at a remuneration of Tls. 500. Proposed by Dr. Macleod and seconded by Mr. Platt.

## THE CATHAY TRUST, LTD.

In compliance with a letter of requisition from shareholders, an extraordinary general meeting of the Cathay Trust, Limited, will be held on Thursday, April 5, at 10 Canton Road, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as an extraordinary resolution, the following:—

"That the company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Mathews, of 30 Peking Road, Shanghai, and James Crichton Dyer, of 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Should the resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary general meeting on April 30. The register of members of the above-named company will be closed from April 6 to April 30, both days inclusive and in the event of a special resolution, for the voluntary winding up of the company, being duly passed and confirmed, on or before the last mentioned date, will thereafter remain closed unless opened with the consent of the liquidators.

## Local Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson report as follows in their weekly Exchange Market report:—  
 Exchange:—The London price of Silver at 36 1/2 d. is 1 1/2 d. down, against which, our local rate for 2 1/2 d. on London, influenced by a large demand has fallen during the week 1 1/2 d. to 3/4. There has been very little cover offering, but at the close the market is quiet and steady. Our local stock of silver and Bar Silver at Tls. 30,536,000 is over Tls. 1,000,000 higher than last week. The stock of Mexican dollars remains round about \$20,000,000.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
<b>Banks</b>	
Chartered	\$630 B.
Chartered	\$250 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
<b>Marine Insurance</b>	
Canton	Tls. 370
North China	Tls. 150
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$250 S.
<b>Fire Insurance</b>	
China Fire	\$155
Mongkong Fire	Tls. 360
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 108.9d.
"Shell"	Tls. 16 1/2
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 46 1/2
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 35
Kochien	Tls. 35
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental Cons.	27d. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.60 B.
Raub.	\$2.40 S.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$125
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 83
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 78
Mongkong Wharf	Tls. 81 S.
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 83 B.
Welhaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
Ewo	Tls. 145 B.
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 71 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Leau-kung-mow	Tls. 50
Joriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 117 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Langtszepoo	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Langtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$119 B.
Green Island	Tls. 10.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holt	\$15 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$92 1/2 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$35
Moutrie	\$6 1/2 B.
Watson	\$17 1/2 S.
Weeks	\$17 1/2 S.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 1/2 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.35 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.30 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Satu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.00
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.30 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.30 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.40 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1.2 B.
Chong	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Domination	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Gala Kalumpoon	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 1.10
Karan	Tls. 16
Kota Bahroses	Tls. 10 B.
Kroowook Java	Tls. 20
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Permat	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Repah	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.95 B.
Seekoe	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Somambu	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sonawang	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 1
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.72 B.
Sungai Durian	Tls. 10 B.
Sungai Durian	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Sui Manggis	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Talping	Tls. 2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Tebong	Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Uobri	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Zhangbe	Tls. 6.10 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
July Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 76
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 85 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 230 B.
<b>Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.</b>	

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road Telephone No. 398.

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:—  
 "The output of crude oil for March 13 was 87 tons."

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## INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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## Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

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## Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, March 9.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Business has somewhat improved during the week under review, although so far as the local market is concerned it cannot be said that money conditions are much better.

Shanghai displays a little strength after a long period of inactivity, and it would seem as though money was slightly easier in the North.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks. The market has weakened somewhat, and there are now sellers at \$680.

Marine Insurance.—Unions could be obtained at \$300 but there are buyers at slightly lower rates. Cantons at \$370, are nominal. North China at Tls. 150 and Yangtzes at \$250 are without business.

Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fires might find buyers at \$350. China Fires at \$155 are in request.

Shipping.—Douglases for no particular reason have wilted away to \$190, at which price sales have been effected. Deferred Indos have again declined and sellers rule the market at \$120 for the end of this month. Star Ferries could still be placed at \$33 whilst Steamboats are easier with sales at \$18 1/2 and further sellers.

Refineries.—China Sugars have had a smart recovery from last week's quotation, and are now quoted buyers at \$119. The rise has been caused by the announcement of a dividend of \$12 per share for 1916. The chief items of this Company's annual report are given below:—

To pay a Dividend of \$12 per share



# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.  
 Capital .....£1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund .....1,800,000  
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders .....1,200,000

Head Office:  
 88 Broad Street, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
 W. E. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:  
 The Bank of England.  
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
 Amritsar, Lahore, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavo, (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.  
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Fr. 48,000,000.00  
 Reserves .....Fr. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:  
 Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:  
 In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
 Societe Anonyme  
 Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.  
 London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT  
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:  
 London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
 Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
 New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.  
 W. A. HOMER, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital .....\$15,000,000  
 Reserve Funds:  
 Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
 Silver .....13,500,000  
 \$23,500,000  
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG  
 Court of Directors:  
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.  
 J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy  
 Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman]  
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
 E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
 W. L. Patterson, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager  
 Hongkong—N. J. STAMP.

Branches and Agencies:  
 Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Bankers:  
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.  
 Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.  
 Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
 Local Bills Discounted.  
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.  
 A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) .....55,000,000  
 Reserve Fund .....24,000,000  
 Kpg. Tls.  
 Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .....3,500,000  
 Reserve Fund .....1,743,000  
 Head Office: PETERSBURG.  
 Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.  
 London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:  
 London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
 Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
 Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies  
 Bombay, Hallan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong), Tsingtau, chendene, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chetso, Nicolayevsk, Yokohama, Dainy, (Dairen & Co.)  
 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
 Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.  
 Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.  
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.  
 Safe Deposits Boxes.  
 J. JEZERSKI,  
 Q. CARRERE,  
 Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.  
 9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....\$ 300,000.00  
 Reserves .....\$ 10,000.00  
 Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00  
 Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.  
 Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.  
 Current account in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.  
 Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.  
 K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)  
 Authorised Capital .....\$60,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital .....\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.  
 Branches and Agencies:  
 Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kailung, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,  
 3 HANKOW ROAD.  
 Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.  
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.  
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.  
 SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation  
 Saving Bank Office:  
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.  
 Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100. will be received at one time.  
 Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.  
 Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.  
 Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.  
 Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.  
 Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited  
 (Established 1850.)  
 Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.  
 Capital Subscribed .....Yen 48,000,000  
 Capital Paid-up .....30,000,000  
 Reserve Fund .....20,000,000  
 London Bankers:  
 Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.  
 Branches and Agencies:  
 Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dainy, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.  
 SHANGHAI BRANCH  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.  
 Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
 K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:  
 National City Bank Building  
 60 Wall Street, New York  
 London Office:  
 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.  
 Capital paid-up.....U.S. \$3,250,000.00  
 Reserve and Undivided Profits .....3,331,774.11  
 U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:  
 Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.  
 The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.  
 H. C. GULLAND, Manager.  
 1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)  
 Established 1824.  
 Paid-up Capital .....Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)  
 Reserve Fund .....Gulden 9,925,431 (about £827,120)  
 Head Office: AMSTERDAM.  
 Head Agency: BATAVIA.  
 Agencies in Holland:  
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.  
 Branches:  
 Banjermaasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Babel, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Telin-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tagal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.  
 London Bankers:  
 Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.  
 Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.  
 The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.  
 Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.  
 SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.  
 B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China  
 Head office: SHANGHAI  
 Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000  
 Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:  
 For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.  
 For 6 months at 4 per annum.  
 For 12 months at 5 per annum.  
 On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.  
 H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.  
 Incorporated 1912.  
 Authorised Capital ..H. \$2,000,000  
 Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. \$1,357,350  
 Reserve Fund .....H. \$70,000  
 Head Office:  
 6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.  
 Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.  
 Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.  
 Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:  
 For 3 months at 3 per annum.  
 For 6 months at 4 per annum.  
 For 12 months at 5 per annum.  
 On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.  
 JUKUUN, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital .....£1,500,000  
 Subscribed Capital .....1,125,000  
 Paid-up Capital .....562,500  
 Reserve Fund .....550,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.  
 London Bankers:  
 Bank of England.  
 London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.  
 Branches & Agencies:  
 Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.  
 EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.  
 C. T. BEADY, Acting Manager.  
 7 Nanking Road. 9752

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000  
 HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.  
 Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.  
 SHANGHAI BRANCH  
 Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.  
 Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
 5555

## AMUSEMENTS

## APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 15th  
 "HAZEL KIRKE"  
 Beautiful Pathe Gold Rooster Play, in Five Parts  
 FEATURING  
 The Popular Favorite PEARL WHITE, so well-known to Shanghai picture-patrons as the heroine in "The Perils of Pauline," "The Exploits of Elaine," etc.  
 BRUCE McRAE CREIGHTON HALE WM. RILEY HATCH supported by an all-star Cast  
 The play, which was written by the late well-known actor and playwright, Steele Mackaye, teaches a lesson of the beauty of parental love, the importance of leading a clean life, and the unhappiness and ruin resulting from doing evil.  
 Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes depicting all the latest events.  
 "NAPOLEON and SALLY"  
 One-Reel Comedy, entitled:  
 "UNCLE'S LITTLE ONES"  
 Played by the Chimpanzees with the human brains.

## TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woohang and Chapoo Roads  
 PROGRAMME  
 for  
 Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday  
 15th, 16th, 17th & 18th March  
 "Intrigue at Russian Court"  
 A Photo-play, in three parts, without equal  
 "Fatty's Wine Party"  
 A very amusing Keystone comedy and two other very interesting pictures  
 Dress Circle Seats ..... 30 Cents  
 Vessels To Arrive  
 Sailed  
 \*Due

## VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT  
 NEW PROGRAMME  
 SHOWING  
 "THE KING AND THE MAN"  
 ADVENTURES OF TERENCE O'ROURKE  
 Two Parts  
 "Saved by Wireless"  
 TRIANGLE  
 KEYSTONE COMEDY  
 Two Parts  
 New Gaumont Graphic  
 AND  
 OTHER NEW COMEDIES

## ROBERT P. PORTER DIES AFTER AUTO ACCIDENT

Editor of Times Japanese Supplement Well Known in Far East  
 London, March 3.—Robert P. Porter, editor of the Japanese and other supplements of The Times and well known in Tokio, died yesterday from the effects of a driving accident last Monday. He did not recover consciousness after the accident. He was 64 years old.  
 Mr. Porter was born in Norfolk, England and then went to America in his youth. Starting work on the Chicago Inter-Ocean in 1872, he became afterward an expert in the United States Census service and later worked on the New York Tribune and Philadelphia Press. He founded the New York Press in 1887 and ran it until 1894. He was the Director of the Eleventh Census and became the close friend and adviser of President McKinley.  
 He joined the staff of The Times as editor of the Engineering Supplement in 1904, and as principal correspondent for North America in 1905-06. He was in charge of the South American and Japanese Supplements of that journal in 1909-10, and returned to Japan about a year and a half ago to arrange for the re-inauguration of the Japanese supplement. He was the author of a comprehensive book on Japan, dealing with economics, and had written a Life of William McKinley and many other books.—Asahi.

Shipping Items  
 The I-C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
 The C.N. s.s. Luency left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
 The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
 The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
 The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
 The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

Sicawei Weather Report  
 13.—The depression reaches the Eastern Sea and the Formosa Channel. Much fog along the coast. Very changing breezes. Weather relatively mild.  
 14.—The wind shifts to the N. during the night and blows in hard squalls. Little rain. The pressure rises rapidly.  
 Wednesday, March 14, 1917.

WEATHER. 4 a.m. 9 a.m.  
 Bar. at Cenig. mm ..... 758.18 758.60  
 " " inches ..... 29.85 29.27  
 Variation mm. for 24 h. .... -3.73 -4.68  
 Variation mm. for 12 h. .... -3.44 -2.75  
 Direction ..... E E  
 Wind { Miles per hour .. 30 40  
 " " (Cent. .... 13.4 6.2  
 " " (Miles ..... 10.3 10.6  
 Temperature { Fahr. .... 60.5 61.1  
 Humidity: co ..... 103 100  
 Relu. stiy 5-10 ..... 10 10  
 Rainfallmm. .... 9.5  
 Natallinches ..... 0.38

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 19	..	New York via Panama	Totowa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 31	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Apr 1	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 19	..	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 26	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 15	2.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	3.00	Nagasaki	Persia	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 17	5.30	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 19	5.00	Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 20	8.00	Nagasaki, Moli & Kobe	Nigata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 22	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 24	..	Nagasaki, Moli & Kobe	Chikuma maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 31	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 23	11.00	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1	5.30	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	London etc.	..	..	..

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 15	8.30	Ningpo	Kiangnan	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 15	..	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Chi.	B. & S.
.. 16	..	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	B. & S.
.. 16	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
.. 16	..	Swatow	Hohow	Jap.	B. & S.
.. 17	6.30	Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 18	..	Hongkong & Canton	Yunchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	..	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	..	Hongkong & Canton	Onesun	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	..	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 7	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 7	..	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 15	3.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	3.00	Tsingtao and Daini	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 16	8.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 17	..	Tientsin	Kalgan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	..	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 17	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengkun	Jap.	B. & S.
.. 18	9.00	Tsingtao	Tenchu maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 20	3.00	Daini	Senkai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 21	3.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 15	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 15	M.N.	..	Kiangyao	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 15	M.N.	..	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 16	M.N.	..	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 16	M.N.	..	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	M.N.	..	Suwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 17	M.N.	..	Neatkin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	M.N.	..	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 18	M.N.	..	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 19	M.N.	..	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 19	M.N.	..	Kiangshin	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 19	M.N.	..	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 20	M.N.	..	Tatun	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	..	Tackwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 21	M.N.	..	Kiangtuo	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 21	M.N.	..	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 14	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2908	Br.	B. & S.	QNCW
.. 14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
.. 14	Hankow	Kiangyao	1490	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
.. 14	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
.. 14	Suowan	Mexico maru	6781	Jap.	A. T. Co.	OSKW
.. 14	Hongkong	Nelore	670	Br.	P. & O.	SHW
.. 14	Vladivostok	Jenaz	2679	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
.. 14	Hankow	Luenbo	1520	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
.. 14	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
.. 14	Japan	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
.. 14	..	St. Bede	3133	Br.	Dodwell	..

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 14	Hankow and Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	3243	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 14	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	Tientsin direct	Toonan	842	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 14	Hankow etc.	Tungting	2036	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 14	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. Co.
.. 14	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 14	Tientsin	Irene	238	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 14	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2864	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2101	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BYB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. G. B.	3213	10	514	Fewel
4P	Nov. 9	Cruise	Albatross	Am. G. B.	190	3	47	Carver
PAONE	Feb. 11	Cruise	Q-tiro	Am. G. B.	350	..	..	..
7P	Feb. 1	Cruise	Samar	Am. G. B.	249	6	23	Kirby
4P	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. G. B.	..	..	..	..
GDW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. G. B.	1372	8	150	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyao, Capt. J. Carlson, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. S. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, March 15 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Luenbo, 2,368 tons, Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, the 15th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Suwo, 2,671 tons, Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, the 16th instant, at about 2 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, March 17 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, the 17th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Southern Ports

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shantung, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 15th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hohow, Capt. R. Ritchie, will leave on Friday, the 16th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tamsui, Captain J. A. McCulloch, will leave on Saturday, the 17th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Chenan, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Northern Ports

WEIHSIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Kalgan, Capt. H. E. Laver, will leave on Saturday, the 17th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, 11,000 tons on Tuesday, March 27. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, 11,000 tons on Tuesday, March 27. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyao from Hankow—Miss Tucker.  
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo—Rev. Shoemaker.  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan—Mr. E. E. Macgill and Mr. K. S. Lesser.  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza from Nagasaki—Mr. Audap and Mr. Brodbeck.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTSE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtse and Hunan Lake.

The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shantung, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEIHSIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengkung.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers  
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"  
14,000 tons each  
TO SAN FRANCISCO  
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "ECUADOR"	Mar. 31
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Apr. 7
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Apr. 14
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	May 5

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Special representative. 15 Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) Shanghai. Telephone 5056.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

## JAMES MAGILL &amp; Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albion	4789	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Robenia	1299	Am.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3468	Am.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Mar 11	Hankow	Changon	2859	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Aug 8	Hongkong	J. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nankin	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Mar 13	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Mar 13	Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	M. E. K.	MBKW
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenhurst	4886	Br.	Glen Line	YTDW
Mar 11	Tientsin	Hsinning	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	TKDW
Mar 13	Japan	Kashin maru	751	J. p.	Suzuki & Co.	HYFW
July 16	Hankow	Meldab	1682	Ger.	Melcher	NGLB
July 30	Hankow	Meloe	406	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Mar 11	Hankow	Melan	2211	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Feb 25	Cruise	Pacific	1440	Ger.	H. A. L.	8 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiant	127	Am.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
July 30	Hongkong	Shantung	3418	Am.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 11	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	WTFW
Mar 12	Daini	Sakaki maru	1344	Jap.	S. M. R.	SVRW
Mar 13	Tientsin	Shenchi	1415	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
Mar 10	Swatow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KTYW
Mar 10	Hankow	Tafco maru	1766	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
Mar 11	Hankow	Tachi maru	1878	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
Mar 7	Hankow	Uphoi	707	Br.	N. S. & Co.	YTPDW
Mar 7	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador from San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gensburger, Mr. Emil Gensburger, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Komor, Rev. and Mrs. K. S. Stokke, Mr. Harry Naftaly, Mr. Rudolf Laurenz, Rev. and Mrs. O. S. Behrens, Miss Grace Behrens, Miss Card Behrens, Mrs. Gordon Behrens, Miss Cecile Hansen, Mrs. J. M. Lee, Mr. Alexander Kriest, Mr. Alexander Wohlgenuth, Mr. Lew Ming, Mrs. Mary C. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. H. Legendre.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SHORTEST ROUTE TO

ST. PAUL—CHICAGO—TORONTO.

MONTREAL and NEW YORK

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA







# Business and Official Notices

## SPECIAL NOTICE

R. M. S.  
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"  
—30,625 Tons—  
will be despatched from  
Woosung  
for

Manila and Hongkong  
to be followed by  
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"  
and subsequent sailings of these  
steamers.

For further particulars apply to  
Canadian Pacific Ocean  
Services, Limited  
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.  
Tel. 181-182 13010

## NOTICE

The China Import & Export Lumber  
Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the  
Fifteenth Annual General Meeting  
of the Shareholders of the above  
Company will be held at their  
offices, No. 6 Kiukiang Road,  
Fourth Floor, on Thursday, the  
29th of March, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be closed from the  
22nd to the 29th of March, both  
days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
C. L. SEITZ,  
General Agent & Manager.  
Shanghai, 14th March, 1917. 13072

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber  
Estate, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Second Annual General Meeting of  
shareholders of the above named  
Company will be held at the Head  
Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai,  
on Friday, the 30th day of March,  
1917, for presentation of the Report  
of the Directors and Accounts for  
the 10 months ended 31st December,  
1916.

The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from Friday,  
23rd, to Friday, 30th March, both  
days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.,  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 14th March, 1917. 13066

## Central Stores, Limited

## NOTICE

THE twenty-second ordinary general  
meeting of the shareholders of the  
above Company will be held at the  
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, on  
Tuesday, the 27th March, 1917, at  
4.30 p.m., when the report and  
accounts for the 12 months ended  
31st December, 1916, will be present-  
ed.

The Transfer Books will be closed  
from the 26th March to 27th March,  
1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
E. BURROWS,  
Secretary.

## Central Stores, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that an  
Extraordinary General Meeting of the  
Central Stores, Limited, will be held  
at the Astor House Hotel on Tuesday,  
the 27th March, 1917, at the termina-  
tion of the ordinary general meeting,  
when the subjoined Resolutions will  
be proposed as Extraordinary Res-  
olutions:—

1. "THAT the name of the Company  
be changed to 'THE SHANGHAI  
HOTELS, LIMITED'."
2. "THAT the new articles sub-  
mitted to the meeting and for the  
purpose of identification  
initiated by the Chairman thereof  
be and they are hereby approved  
and that such regulations be  
and they are hereby adopted as  
the articles of the Company in  
substitution for and to the ex-  
clusion of all the existing articles  
thereof."

Should the Resolutions be passed  
by the requisite majority they will  
be submitted for confirmation as  
Special Resolutions to a further Ex-  
traordinary General Meeting which  
will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twelfth day of March, 1917.  
By order of the Board,  
E. BURROWS,  
Secretary.

13048

## BILL SMITH

Bill Smith while  
walking down Nan-  
king Road.

Met an old college  
chum with a face like  
a load.

Bill asked if it hurt  
him and his friend  
answered: "Nay."

Bill said: "Have  
some Crawford's, but  
don't look my way."

Ask Bill  
Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Wine Merchants

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme  
Court for China at Shanghai.

Company Jurisdiction.  
IN THE MATTER  
of  
Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd. and Reduced  
AND IN THE MATTER  
of  
The Companies Ordinance 1911 of the  
Colony of Hongkong.

NOTICE is hereby given that a  
petition has been presented to His  
Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court  
for China at Shanghai for confirming  
a resolution of the above Company  
for reducing its capital from Tael  
100,000 to Tael 50,000. A list of the  
persons admitted to have been  
creditors of the Company on the 24th  
day of February, 1917, may be im-  
spected at the office of Messrs.  
Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright,  
24 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, at any time  
during usual business hours. Any  
person who claims to have been on  
the last-mentioned day and still to  
be a creditor of the Company, and  
who is not entered on the said list  
and claims to be so entered, must on  
or before the 20th day of March,  
1917, send in his name and address,  
and the particulars of his claim, and  
the name and address of his solicitor  
(if any) to the undersigned at 24  
Yuen Ming Yuen Road, or in default  
thereof he will be precluded from  
objecting to the proposed reduction  
of capital.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1917.  
Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright  
Solicitors for the said Company.

13047

## THE FACT

THAT 119 SZECHUEN ROAD  
faces the Chinese Post Office may  
not interest you, but

## The Fact

THAT HILL'S BAZAAR  
will shortly open there makes that  
number well worth remembering.

## The Cathay Trust, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that, in  
compliance with a letter of requisition  
from Shareholders, pursuant  
to Articles 54 and 55 of the Com-  
pany's Articles of Association, an  
Extraordinary General Meeting of  
The Cathay Trust, Limited, will be  
held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shang-  
hai, on Thursday, the fifth day of  
April, 1917, at four o'clock in the  
afternoon, for the purpose of con-  
sidering, and, if thought fit, passing  
as an Extraordinary Resolution the  
following Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the Company be wound  
up voluntarily and that Fred-  
erick Newman Matthews of No.  
3d Peking Road, Shanghai and  
James Crichton Dyer, of No. 10  
Canton Road, Shanghai, be and  
they are hereby appointed Liq-  
uidators for the purpose of such  
winding up."

AND NOTICE is hereby also  
given that should the above Resolu-  
tion be passed by the requisite  
majority, it will be submitted for  
confirmation as a Special Resolution  
to a Second Extraordinary General  
Meeting, and that such meeting will  
be held at the same time and place  
on the 30th day of April, 1917.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY  
GIVEN that the Register of mem-  
bers of the above named Company  
will be closed from the 6th April  
to the 30th April, both days in-  
clusive, and in the event of a  
Special Resolution, for the volun-  
tary winding up of the Company,  
being duly passed and confirmed,  
on or before the last-mentioned  
date, will thereafter remain closed,  
unless opened with the consent of  
the Liquidator.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1917.  
By Order of the  
Board of Directors,  
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,  
Secretaries & General Managers.

13073

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways etc.

## THOMAS' REGISTER AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS

THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO "MADE IN U.S.A." PRODUCTS

A 3,500 page volume that furnishes a complete list of all the  
Manufacturers or primary sources of supply for the 70,000  
articles manufactured in the United States.  
The Register also shows who makes any special brand or  
Trade name. The only work of its kind that covers every line.  
Indispensable to buyers of American Goods.

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IMPORTERS OF

## AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

## KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Eggs for Sale (Native and Foreign)

Young Spring Chickens

Eggs for setting \$2.75 per doz.

Broody hens (native) \$1.00 each

## NOTICE

THE CARLTON CAFE, having recently been  
reorganized, the Management desire to notify the public  
that they are now catering to the family trade  
exclusively.

TIFFINS AND DINNERS A SPECIALTY  
MONTHLY BOARDERS CATERED FOR

CARLTON CAFE, LTD.

L. LADOW, Manager

13028

## SPRING SPECIALITIES

New shapes, flowers, wings, etc.  
Also transformation of hats, trimmings, etc.  
Moderate charges.

Madame G. Manikus

(French Milliner)

22A North Szechuen Road. (Corner Quinsan Gardens)

13050

Just think of the most  
beautiful, the most econ-  
omical, and the most  
highly appreciated pre-  
sent, and you will at  
once think of

The Marco Polo Scarf.

Price Prepaid: \$4.25

Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY  
Chungking, West China

Just Arrived  
FRESH  
MAYROSE BUTTER

Shanghai General Store  
No. 5 BROADWAY

## LYCEUM THEATRE

## "La Belle Helene"

Last Performance

In aid of the

RUSSIAN, WOUNDED

Saturday, March 17th,

at 9 o'clock.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

12989

## MISCELLANEOUS

MILLINERY: Smart and stylish  
hats in lace, tulle or silk for  
summer wear; also undertakes  
retrimming of hats, up-to-date  
work, moderate charges. 66 Broad-  
way Terrace.

13015 M 15

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2426

THE following Resolutions will  
be brought forward by the  
Council at the Annual Meeting of  
Ratepayers to be held at the Town  
Hall on March 21, 1917, at 2 o'clock  
p.m., and are published for general  
information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal  
business and adoption of Rules of  
Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report  
and Accounts for the year ending  
December 31, 1916, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimat-  
ed expenditure for 1917, contained  
in the Budget proposed by the  
retiring Council, together with the  
recommendations attached thereto,  
be approved and adopted, and that  
the Council be hereby authorized to  
impose, collect and recover the  
rates, taxes, dues and fees recom-  
mended therein, and to raise, should  
it be considered expedient to do so,  
a sum not exceeding Tls. 1,000,000,  
by the issue of debentures redeem-  
able on June 30, 1922, and bearing  
interest at a rate not exceeding  
seven per centum per annum, for  
the purposes defined in the estimate  
of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council  
be hereby authorized to raise upon  
the lines specified in Resolution V  
a loan not exceeding Tls. 600,000  
for the purchase and erection of  
additional electrical plant.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land  
Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four  
Governors of the General Hospital  
for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of two  
members of the Permanent Educa-  
tion Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask ques-  
tions in regard to the Accounts, or  
other matters connected with the  
foregoing Resolutions are request-  
ed to give notice of such intention  
before the Meeting, so that a full  
answer or other explanation may be  
given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing  
forward additional motions, or of  
nominating duly qualified persons  
willing to serve under Resolutions  
VII, VIII and IX are required to  
give notice thereof to the under-  
signed before 4 p.m. on March 14  
for due publication.

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 8, 1917.

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2429

THE Special Meeting of Rate-  
payers which stood adjourned  
on March 21, 1916, will re-assemble  
in the Town Hall on March 21, 1917,  
at 2.15 p.m., when the following  
Resolution will be proposed:—

Resolution.—That the report of  
the Traffic and Licensing Bye-laws  
Committee, appointed by the Council  
in pursuance of the Amendment to  
Resolution III passed on March 21,  
1916, be received and adopted and  
that the Bye-laws therein recom-  
mended for adoption be passed  
and approved in substitution for the  
Bye-laws Nos. XXXII to XXXVII  
inclusive and XLII attached to the  
Land Regulations which are hereby  
repealed.

Proposed by E. S. LITTLE,

Seconded by W. McMURRAY,

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary,

Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 10, 1917.

13046

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and  
back, with bathrooms and verandah)  
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

13408

### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one  
small room, with board. Bath-  
room and verandah attached;  
very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

### BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.

Terms: Monthly and very moderate.

Cuisine and Service: Excellent.

Apply to Box No. 184

THE CHINA PRESS.

12976

TO LET, large dwelling house  
with yard, furnished or unfurni-  
shed, six months, beginning with  
April. Rent very cheap. Apply to  
Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

13065 M 17

TO LET, 28 Carter Road, one  
large bed-sitting-room well-furni-  
shed, full board, quiet locality.

13068

TO LET, in a highly modern  
Realty house in French-town, a  
well-furnished bed-sitting-room,  
suitable for a married couple or  
two bachelors, south exposure, with  
tiled bathroom, by a German  
couple. Apply to Box 160; THE  
CHINA PRESS.

12921

NICELY furnished bedroom,  
bathroom attached (hot and cold  
running water). Central, near  
Bund. Reply to Box 225, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

13063 M 14 15 16

TO LET, 1st April, two very  
large rooms (or a flat), bathroom  
and verandah attached. All modern  
convenience, telephone. Neutral  
family. Apply 22-a North Sze-  
chuen Road.

13060 M 15

TO LET, one unfurnished flat;  
two rooms, bathroom and kitchen;  
also one large attic. Range Road.  
Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

13053 M 18

TO LET, two well-furnished flats,  
piano, every convenience, low  
rental. Only neutrals and Allies  
need apply, 8 Ward Road.

12988 M 25

TO LET, two very large rooms,  
bathroom and verandah attached.  
With or without board. Apply to  
45 Bubbling Well Road.

13000 M 22

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3  
Minghong Road), telephone 2650,  
central, comfortable furnished  
rooms, with or without board.  
Terms moderate.

12988 T. F.

## HOUSES WANTED

BY married couple; nicely furni-  
shed, detached house, of 5 or 6 rooms,  
for six months or year from April  
1st. Must be well located, and with  
garden and garage. Preferably  
western district. Willing to pay  
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CHINA PRESS.

13069 M 17

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: First-class riding  
horse, 7 years old, iron-grey,  
absolutely sound, good jumper,  
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mouth and back. Can be seen and  
tried in Ashurst's New Stables,  
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13064 M 17

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writer No. 7, in good working  
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be refused. Apply to Nieh, B-114  
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13007 M 15

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A YOUNG educated married lady  
(neutral), having met with terrible  
reverses, seeks any kind of employ-  
ment. Can anyone help? Apply to  
Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.

13070 M 15

AN efficient and experienced (2  
years) stenotypist (Eurasian)  
seeks position. No objection to  
outport, salary, and another class  
of work. Apply to Box 213, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

13048 M 15

WANTED, position as godown-  
keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper  
by a Chinese. Many years' ex-  
perience in Shanghai. Moderate  
salary. Apply to Box 124, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED immediately, Com-  
pradore (educated preferred) to  
finance and take charge of a newly  
established business, on salary and  
commission. Permanent position to  
the right man. For particulars  
apply to Box 228, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

13067 M 21

WANTED, typist and steno-  
grapher. One having some ex-  
perience in general import and  
engineering lines preferred. Only  
persons having several years' ex-  
perience need apply to Box 230,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

13071 M 17

EDUCATED Compradore for  
established business: must have  
\$5,000 cash. One who speaks  
English preferred. Apply to Box  
215, THE CHINA PRESS.

13051 M 15

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local drapery store. Prefer one  
with experience. Apply to Box  
216, THE CHINA PRESS.

13052 M 15

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desires to take lessons in French  
conversation and piano. Apply to  
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13068 M 24

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Chinese teacher only need apply to  
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sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking  
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13069 M 17

FOR SALE: European-made,  
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side-car; outfit in excellent con-  
dition